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CHURCH SERVICE BANNER

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

FIRST USED AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 20, 1908.

Exegi Monumentum ære Perennius



ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society

OF

Songs of the Revolution

1908-1909



PHILADELPHIA, 1909

EDITED BY
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, C.E., M.Sc., Secretary,
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
April 3, 1909.

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Object of the Society



IT being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National Holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived: therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

General Society

(Organized at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890)

Officers

1908-1911.

General President,

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President,

EDMUND WETMORE, LL.D.,
Of the New York Society.

General Second Vice-President,

WILSON GODFREY HARVEY,
Of the South Carolina Society.

Secretary,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
Of the New York Society.

Assistant Secretary,

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, D.Sc.,
Of the New Jersey Society.

Treasurer,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,
Of the Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant Treasurer,

HENRY CADLE,
Of the Missouri Society.

Registrar,

WALTER GILMAN PAGE,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

Historian,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON McCABE, LL.D., LITT.D.,
Of the Virginia Society.

Chaplain,

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, S.T.D., LL.D.,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

Pennsylvania Society

Instituted April 3, 1888

Incorporated September 29, 1890

Founders

Oliver Christian Bosbyshell

George Horace Burgin

Herman Burgin

Richard McCall Cadwalader

*James Edward Carpenter

*Robert Porter Dechert

William Churchill Houston, Jr.

John Woolf Jordan

Josiah Granville Leach

*Elon Dunbar Lockwood

Charles Marshall

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker

John Biddle Porter

William Brooke-Rawle

*William Wayne

Board of Managers

1909-1910

Chairman,

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Philadelphia.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
251 West Harvey Street, Germantown, Pa.

Officers

President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Vice-Presidents,

HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.,
REV. ROGERS ISRAEL, D.D.
HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.,
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Commonwealth Trust Building,
Philadelphia.

Registrar,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.

Managers

THE REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.
THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.
FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.
HON. WILLIAM POTTER.
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT.
HORACE MAGEE.
JAMES MCCORMICK LAMBERTON.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society

1909-10

Delegates

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.

COLONEL CHARLES HEATH HEYL, U.S.A.

HON. HENRY MARTYN HOYT.

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

DAVID MILNE.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

CURWEN STODDART.

REV. NATHANIEL SEYMOUR THOMAS.

Alternates

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

JOHN HAMPTON BARNES.

HENRY HESTON BELKNAP.

CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.

CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE.

RUSSELL DUANE.

REV. LEIGHTON WILSON ECKARD, D.D.

JOHN SERGEANT GERHARD.

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM.

HON. JOHN PETER SHINDEL GOBIN, LL.D.

HORACE MAGEE.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, LL.D.

THOMAS KILBY SMITH.

HENRY REDWOOD WHARTON, M.D.

Standing Committees

Ex-Officio Members of all Committees

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, President of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman Board of Managers.

On Applications for Membership

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

On Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne

Chairman.

WILLIAM CLARE ALLISON.

WILLIAM HENRY BARNES.

FRANK BATTLES.

SAMUEL TAYLOR BODINE.

ALBERT NEWTON CLEAVER.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE.

EDGAR CONWAY FELTON.

ADDISON MURRAY IMBRIE.

HENRY GRIFFITH KEASBEY.

HORACE MAGEE.

CALEB JONES MILNE.

JOHN BUCK MORGAN.

ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

SAMUEL REA.

LEVI LINGO RUE.

SAMUEL SMALL.

ADAM ARBUCKLE STULL.

EBEN BOYD WEITZEL.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary of Committee.

On Valley Forge

RICHMOND LEGH JONES, Chairman.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS BEAUMONT, U.S.A.
HORACE BROCK.
JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS.
FRANK BROOKE EVANS.
REV. WILLIAM WILSON EVANS, D.D.
RODMAN ELLISON GRISCOM.
ARTHUR HALE.
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN.
ALBA BOARDMAN JOHNSON.
HENRY PRATT MCKEAN, JR.
JOHN MINER CAREY MARBLE.
HENRY DUSENBERRY MAXWELL.
EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS.
WILLIAM HEYWARD MYERS.
CHRISTOPHER STUART PATTERSON.
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, LL.D.
ELLISTON PEROT.
HON. WILLIAM WAGENER PORTER.
HON. ETHELBERT WATTS.
WILLIAM WAYNE, JR.
HON. HARMAN YERKES.

On Landmarks of the Revolution, Monuments and Memorials

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, Chairman.
RICHARD LEWIS ASHHURST.
GEORGE FALES BAKER, M.D.
THOMAS WILLING BALCH.
WILLIAM FOSTER BIDDLE.
CHARLES ISAAH CRAGIN.
JOSEPH MARX ETTING.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FACKENTHAL, JR.
JOSEPH CRESSON FRALEY.
REV. EDWARD TRAILL HORN, D.D.
FRANK PERLEY HOWE.
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.
JAY BUCKNELL LIPPINCOTT.
CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN.
JOHN NICHOLAS MITCHELL, M.D.
WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.
ABRAHAM LEWIS SMITH.
WILLIAM CASPAR STOEVER.
JOHN MADISON TAYLOR, M.D.
REV. LOUIS COPE WASHBURN, S.T.D.
SAMUEL PAYNTER WILTBANK.
LEWIS WYNNE WISTER.

On Library and Relics of the Revolution

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Chairman.

RICHARD CALMET ADAMS, [Wee-chee-car-paie].

TABER ASHTON.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS ATLEE.

JOSEPH BOYD BAKER, 3D.

HARVEY BROWN BASHORE, M.D.

ABRAHAM BRUNER.

LAMBERT CADWALADER.

EDWARD CLARKE DIEHL.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON DU BARRY, JR.

CASPER DULL.

PENNELL COOMBE EVANS.

ALBERT PEPPER GERHARD.

JOHN RITTENHOUSE HOFFMAN.

WILLIAM ALDEN JAMES.

ELLIS SMYSER LEWIS.

THOMAS MOORE LONGCOPE.

CALEB CLARENCE PEIRCE.

WINTHROP SMITH.

ISAAC STARR, JR.

CHANDLER PRICE WAINWRIGHT.

On Flags and Banners of the Revolution

CHARLES EDMUND DANA, Chairman.

HERBERT ALONZO ARNOLD, M.D.

THOMAS HAND BALL.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL BELL, M.D., U.S.N.

ASA RANDOLPH BRUNDAGE.

WILLIAM ELLISON BULLUS.

WILLIAM WILSON CURTIN.

HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT.

WILLIAM READ FISHER.

DAVID MCMURTRIE GREGG, JR.

GEORGE HEBERTON.

ABRAM HESS.

GEORGE BROWN LINNARD.

BENJAMIN OGDEN LOXLEY.

CLARENCE NORTH.

LOUIS BARCROFT RUNK.

THEODORE KIRK STUBBS.

WILLIAM HENRY SUTTER.

CHARLES ZIMMERLING TRYON.

HENRY HUNTER WELLES, JR.

CALVIN WEAVER WILHELM.

FREDERICK WOOD.

On Annual Church Service

HORACE MAGEE, Chairman.

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A., Chaplain.

On Celebration of Evacuation Day

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D., Chairman.

On Color Guard

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

Color Guard

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., Captain.

JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.

MATTHEW BAIRD, JR.

PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.

DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.

LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD.

JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.

JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.

SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL.

HENRY LINDLEY CROWTHER.

GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.

CLINTON FRANKLIN, D.D.S.

WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN.

ALBERT HILL.

HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.

WILLIAM LEVERETT.

JACOB GILES MORRIS.

JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.

OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.

RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.

FRANK MILLER RITER.

ROBERTS COLES ROBINSON.

FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN.

LEAROYD SILVESTER.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.

Officers and Managers

OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION
April 3, 1888

Elected	Chairmen of the Board of Managers	Retired
1888.	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1901.	CHARLES HENRY JONES.	—

Officers *Presidents.*

1888.	*WILLIAM WAYNE.	1901
1901.	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	—

Vice-Presidents.

1888.	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	1894
1907.	HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.	—
1907.	MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.	—
1907.	WILLIAM MACLAY HALL, JR.	1909
1907.	REV. ROGERS ISRAEL, D.D.	—
1907.	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	—
1909.	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	—

First Vice-Presidents.

1894.	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	1901
1901.	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1901.	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1907

Second Vice-Presidents.

1894.	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1901
1901.	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1901.	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1901.	*ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.	1902
1902.	MAJ.-GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.	1907

Secretaries.

1888.	GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.	1892
1892.	DAVID LEWIS, JR.	1892
1892.	ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.	—

Treasurers.

1888.	*ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.	1892
1892.	SAMUEL EMLIN MEIGS.	1893
1893.	CHARLES HENRY JONES.	—

Registrars.

1889.	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1894
1894.	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.	1897
1897.	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.	1899
1899.	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	—

Historian.

1890. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH. —

Chaplain.

1890. THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A. —

Managers

1888.	OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL.	1891
1888.	HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.	1891
1888.	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1888.	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1889
1888.	JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.	1890
1888.	*ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.	1891
1888.	CHARLES MARSHALL.	1891
1888.	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1888.	WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE.	1890
1889.	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1894
1890.	*HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.	1891
1890.	*THOMAS MCKEAN.	1892
1891.	*ISAAC CRAIG.	1892
1891.	REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.	—
1891.	WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.	1904
1891.	CHARLES HENRY JONES.	1893
1892.	*WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.	1897
1892.	*GEORGE MECUM CONARROE.	1896
1892.	*JAMES MIFFLIN.	1895
1893.	THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.	—
1894.	*ISAAC CRAIG.	1899
1896.	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1899
1897.	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	1897
1897.	FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.	—
1897.	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.	1906
1899.	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.	1900
1899.	*DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.	1899
1899.	SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON.	1900
1900.	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	1909
1900.	PARK PAINTER.	1901
1901.	HON. WILLIAM POTTER.	—
1901.	*WILLIAM WAYNE.	1901
1901.	SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.	1908
1901.	*RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.	1908
1904.	STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.	—
1906.	EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.	—
1908.	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT.	—
1908.	HORACE MAGEE.	—
1909.	JAMES MCCORMICK LAMBERTON.	—

**Proceedings
of the
Twenty-first Annual Meeting
April 3, 1909**

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1909

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, about seventy-five members being present.

The meeting was called to order at 8.00 P. M. by the President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader.

On motion of Mr. Washington Bleddyn Powell, Major Richard Lewis Ashhurst was elected to preside over the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary, Mr. John Edgar Burnett Buckenham was elected Assistant Secretary of the meeting.

The first order of business being "Prayer by the Chaplain," the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society, conducted the usual chaplaincy services.

The next order of business, "Reading of the Minutes of the Last Meeting," was, on motion of Mr. William Darlington Evans, dispensed with, and the minutes were approved as printed in the last annual proceedings.

The next order of business being the "Reports of Officers and Committees," Col. J. Granville Leach read the following report of the Board of Managers.

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

251 West Harvey Street, Germantown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1909.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION :

Your Board of Managers respectfully submits its report for the twenty-first year ending April 3, 1909. During the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings and one adjourned meeting.

At a meeting held April 14, 1908, of the officers and managers elected at the annual meeting on April 3, your Board of Managers organized by electing Mr. Charles Henry Jones Chairman.

At the same meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted, providing that at all annual and special meetings and at all official functions of the Society its flags and colors be displayed.

The triennial meeting of the General Society, whose organization dates from April 19, 1890, was held in Washington, D. C., on April 27 and 28, 1908, at which your Society was represented by its entire quota of fourteen Delegates, several of its Alternate Delegates, and a number of visiting members, and it was again honored by the re-election of your President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, as Treasurer of the General Society. A complete report of the proceedings of this meeting will shortly be printed and mailed to members.

Your Board of Managers, recognizing the valuable services rendered this Society, especially in its earlier years, by Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, who for twenty-five consecutive years has performed the duties of General Secretary of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, took the initiative towards procuring a fitting testimonial to commemorate his long and efficient services, and thereupon a committee consisting of Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, Mr. Charles Henry Jones, and Col. Josiah Granville Leach, was appointed to take the matter in charge; the re-



MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE,
CONTINENTAL ARMY,

1776-1783.

ERECTED AT VALLEY FORGE BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1908.

sult of which was the presentation to Mr. Montgomery at this meeting of a handsome silver service as a token of the affection in which he is held by the Society of Sons of the Revolution throughout the various state bodies constituting the General Society.

The Color Guard having organized within that body a Relief Squad for the benefit of members who may be taken ill at outdoor functions, and a stretcher having been presented by the Red Cross Society of Pennsylvania for use in case of necessity, your Board duly approved the action of the Color Guard and tendered its thanks to the Red Cross Society for the gift.

The sixteenth annual mid-summer pilgrimage to commemorate the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the evacuation of the City of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the American Army from its winter entrenchment at Valley Forge in 1778, was made on Saturday, June 20, 1908, to the latter historic spot, concerning which an eminent writer has said, "No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge." Upon this occasion was formally dedicated the equestrian statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne—Pennsylvania's distinguished citizen and soldier—which a grateful commonwealth has erected to his memory on the field with which his name is so intimately connected. The commission to whom was entrusted the erection of this beautiful monument officially extended to this Society an invitation to be present at the ceremonies to act as Guard of Honor and to salute with its colors the statue when unveiled.

One hundred and ninety-seven members and their invited guests, accompanied by Beale's band, constituted the party. At the invitation of United States Senator Philander C. Knox (now Secretary of State), the lawn surrounding his "Valley Forge Farm" was placed at the disposal of the Society, and there refreshments were served at noonday, after which the body proceeded to the site of the monument, where it took a distinguished part in the ceremonies. The formal address of presentation from the commonwealth was made by Mr. John Armstrong Herman,

one of your members; the historic address was delivered by Ex-Governor, the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., a Vice-President of this Society; and the introduction of the sculptor to the audience was made by your President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader.

The event was one of great importance to all Pennsylvanians and particularly to this Society, in that it commemorated the services of Pennsylvania's greatest soldier in the War for American Independence, whose great-grandson, the late Captain William Wayne, was the first President of your Society, the existence of which dates from the anniversary month in which General Wayne received his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States from President George Washington, in 1792.

The arrangements were in charge of Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman, and the following committee:

Richard McCall Cadwalader,	George Steptoe Washington,
William Wayne,	Charles Henry Jones,
Frank Peter Muhlenberg,	Caldwell Keppele Biddle,
Major-General John Rutter Brooke,	John Woolf Jordan, LL.D.,
U.S.A.,	Horace Magee,
Hampton Lawrence Carson, LL.D.,	Pierce Butler,
Herbert Allibone North,	Brigadier-General James Forney,
Edmund Jennings Lee, M.D.,	U.S.M.C.,
Neville B. Craig,	Arthur Wallace Knox,
Harris Elric Sproat,	Robert Packard Brodhead,
Col. J. Granville Leach,	Ethan Allen Weaver,
Arthur Hale,	Addison Murray Imbrie,
Persifor Frazer, D. ès-Sc.-Nat.,	Benjamin Champneys Atlee,
John Irvin Potter,	John Farr Simons,
Samuel Sebring Hartranft,	Thomas McKean,
Benjamin Matthias Nead,	George Stedman Comstock,
Charles Rea,	Frederick Henry Knight,
Charles Prevost Grayson, M. D.,	John Heman Converse, LL.D.,
Benjamin Ogden Loxley,	Richard Peters,
Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr.,	John Henry Livingston,
Roberts Coles Robinson,	Oliver Hopkinson, Jr., M.D.,
Hon. William Wagener Porter,	John Sergeant Gerhard,
Henry Dusenbery Maxwell,	Rev. Leighton Wilson Eckard, D.D.,
Richmond Legh Jones,	Hon. John Morin Scott,
Joseph Fornance,	William Augustus Patton,
	Albert Newton Cleaver.

Whilst Germantown was suggested as the place for holding the next celebration, after careful consideration it was thought inadvisable to do so and your Board of Managers thereupon accepted the invitation of your President, Mr. Cadwalader, to hold the same at his country seat near Fort Washington, on Saturday, June 19, 1909—the second time the Society has been honored by such an invitation from your President.

On this occasion a paper will be read by Mr. Charles Henry Jones on the historic associations of that locality.

Your Board regrets to announce the resignation of Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen as Chairman of the Committee on Celebration of Evacuation Day, in which position he has served with signal success for a period of eleven years. Your Board, therefore, appointed Clarence Payne Franklin, M. D., to fill Mr. Cabeen's unexpired term.

It is with deep regret that your Board announces the death of one of its members, Mr. Richard DeCharms Barclay, which occurred at his country seat, "Mayview," Bryn Mawr, Pa., on October 4, 1908. At its meeting, held October 13, the following, prepared by the Chairman, was unanimously adopted:

"The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution desire by this minute to place on record its deep sense of the loss the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. Richard DeCharms Barclay, a member of the Board since December 10, 1901. Mr. Barclay was one of the earliest members of the Society, having been elected December 9, 1889, at a time when the Society had only one hundred and nineteen members, including himself. From the beginning Mr. Barclay took an active interest in the Society, bringing to its support, upon all occasions, the valuable aid of his large experience, his positive force of character, and his mature judgment. The Society owes much of the high position it has attained to the clear and discriminating appreciation of men like himself of the objects for which it was organized, and the vigorous support he gave in its earlier days to the faithful carrying out of those objects. He was regular and faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the Board of Managers and careful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was one of the original members of the Wayne Monument Committee, a liberal contributor to its fund and was active in securing subscriptions from others. Those of us who have sat with him here for seven years will miss his striking personality, his active participation in the business of the Board, his familiar voice, and the cordial regard he always showed for those with whom he was associated."

To fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Mr. Barclay, Mr. Horace Magee was, on November 10, 1908, elected to fill the unexpired term.

Whilst your Society took no official part during Founders' Week, in Philadelphia, October 4-10, 1908, many of its members were active on committees whose work contributed to the success of the celebration and especially that of October 9, known as the "Historic Pageant," representing the growth of the city from its founding to the present time.

The Twentieth Annual Church Service, commemorative of the commencement of the American Army's encampment at Valley Forge, was held in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, December 20, 1908, the arrangements being in charge of Mr. Horace Magee, Chairman, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M. A., Chaplain of your Society, and the following committee:

Richard McCall Cadwalader,	Col. William Brooke-Rawle,
S. Davis Page,	Thomas Willing Balch,
John Woolf Jordan, LL. D.,	Charles A. Brinley,
William Moylan Lansdale,	Charles Lukens Davis,
William George Buehler,	Brigadier-General, U.S.A.,
Rear-Admiral, U.S.N.,	Rodman Ellison Griscom,
Effingham Buckley Morris,	Richard Lewis Ashhurst,
John Sergeant Gerhard,	Walter Horstmann,
Hon. Charlemagne Tower, LL. D.,	John Cadwalader,
Joseph Howell Burroughs,	William Foster Biddle,
Thomas Leaming,	Hon. Hampton Lawrence Carson,
Frederick Grosvenor Story,	LL. D.,
John Henry Livingston,	Col. J. Granville Leach,
Ethan Allen Weaver,	Beauveau Borie,
Thomas McKean,	Archibald Roger Montgomery,
Richard Peters,	George Wharton Pepper, LL. D.,
John Thompson Spencer,	Alexander Wilson Wister,
Charles Edmund Dana,	Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt,
Rev. John Davis Skilton,	Samuel Porcher,
Charles Henry Jones,	R. Francis Wood.

The church was beautifully decorated with the flags, banners and bunting of the Society, to which collection were added to his gifts of last year by Mr. Magee the following: A blue silk banner bearing thereon the legend "Valley Forge, December 19,

1777—June 19, 1778"; a blue silk banner bearing in gold the Society's motto, "*Exegi Monumentum ære Perennius*"; a blue silk banner bearing in gold lines from Drake's "Apostrophe to the Flag,"

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
 By angel hands to valour given;
 Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
 And all thy hues were born in heaven.

two blue silk banners bearing in gold the insignia of the Society; bunting in buff and blue, the colors of the Society, and bunting in the National colors.

Invitations were extended to the General and State officers of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the officers of the United States Army and Navy on duty in Philadelphia; the officers and managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America; Philadelphia Chapter II of the Colonial Dames of America; the local chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution; Pennsylvania Society of Daughters of the Revolution; State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania; Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Commandery of Naval Order of the United States; Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Commandery of Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; New England Society of Pennsylvania; Netherlands Society of Philadelphia; Society of Mayflower Descendants; The Welcome Society of Pennsylvania; the Press of Philadelphia and to the members of this Society and their families.

The members, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, assembled in the Parish House and proceeded thence to the ancient church edifice, headed by the Color Guard, followed by the church vested choir and the clergy, the members occupying the seats adjacent to the centre aisle, the officers being seated in the Washington pew.

An interesting historical sketch of St. Peter's Church was prepared for this occasion by the Chairman of your Board of Managers, Mr. Charles Henry Jones.

The service was in charge of your Chaplain, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M. A., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, and was the regular shortened form of evening prayer of the Episcopal Church. The clergy present in the chancel at the service besides the Chaplain were the Rev. Edward M. Jefferys, Rector of St. Peter's Church, and his two curates, the Rev. Thomas H. Yarnall and Rev. James B. Walker; Rev. James Nevitt Steele, of New York; Rev. Lucien Moore Robinson, D. D., of the Divinity School; Rev. William Filler Lutz and Rev. Clarence Clark Silvester, the three latter being members of this Society. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, a member of this Society, who has accepted the office of Bishop of Wyoming, from the text, "*And he said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me.*"—II Corinthians, xii chapter, 9 verse. The sermon, as well as the historical sketch of the Church, will be printed with the annual proceedings. The regular choir was augmented by the addition of four male voices, and five string instruments supplemented the organ. The good effect of this was noticeable.

Washington's birthday was celebrated, as last year, by a reception to the members and their guests held in the assembly rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, about three hundred and seventy-five members being in attendance, many of these from a distance. The arrangements were in charge of a committee consisting of your President, Chairman of the Board of Managers, Secretary, Registrar and Historian, who were assisted in receiving by other members of the Board of Managers. The assembly rooms were tastefully decorated with the flags and banners of the Society and were greatly admired by the visitors.

Among the invited guests were the officers and managers of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Dames of Amer-

ica Philadelphia Chapter II, the local chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution and the Pennsylvania Society of Daughters of the Revolution.

It will be observed from the report of the Treasurer that the finances of the Society are in a healthful condition, there being a balance on hand of \$14.59.

The permanent fund during the year has been increased by the addition thereto of \$490.00, making a total at this time of \$17,642.34 securely invested, as will be noted in the Treasurer's report.

Your Board of Managers made a contribution of one hundred dollars towards the purchase of the testimonial to General Secretary, Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, hereinbefore referred to, and a contribution of one hundred dollars to the George Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Easton, Pa., towards defraying the expense which they incurred in purchasing the former residence of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, and a Colonel of Northampton County, Pa., militia in the Revolutionary War, This ancient stone building, wherein he died on February 23, 1781, standing in a beautiful residential portion of Easton, where it was doomed to early destruction until purchased by the organization named, was built in 1756-'57 by William Parsons, one of Franklin's associates in the formation of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was the geographer, and who for some time was Surveyor-General of the province and assisted in laying out for the Penns the town at the forks of the Delaware, where he became one of the early county officials and during the Indian troubles of 1756 commanded a company of Provincial troops with the rank of major, and in which house he died on December 22, 1757. So that the building in question is one of Pennsylvania's historic landmarks.

The continued business depression has discouraged the Committee on Wayne Statue from entering into any active efforts towards increasing that fund by subscriptions. During the year, however, the fund was increased \$334.77 through the sale of five copies of Dr. Stillé's "Life of Wayne," contributed by Mrs. Conarroe and by the accrued interest and a contribution of five

dollars from Mr. John Miner Carey Marble, a member of this Society residing in California. This fund now amounts to \$9,847.68.

The Committee on Landmarks of the Revolution, Monuments and Memorials has recommended a number of historical sites to be properly marked, but the financial condition of your Society does not admit of favorable consideration of any of them at the present time.

During the year invitations were received to be represented at the unveiling ceremonies of tablets erected on City Hall, Philadelphia, as follows:

First.—On October 5, 1908, a bronze tablet on the west portal within the courtyard, by the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, to mark the site of the camp in September, 1781, of the French troops under Rochambeau, en route to Yorktown, Va.

Second.—On February 6, 1909, two bronze tablets on the exterior of the south portal, by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to commemorate the settlements made by the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware, beginning respectively 1623 and 1638.

On both occasions sundry officers and members of your Society were in attendance.

An invitation having been received from the New York Society to send an official representative to its annual dinner on the evening of Washington's Birthday, your President appointed the Hon. James Hodge Coddington, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania, now residing in New York City. He was given a cordial reception by our sister society.

In order that desirable descendants of former and present members may become interested in our organization and consider the question of making application for membership therein, thus more firmly establishing its hereditary features, a committee consisting of your President, Chairman of Board of Managers and Historian was appointed to consider ways and means for bringing this about.

During the year the Secretary has issued from his office

1,109 communications over his official signature, and in addition thereto 7,369 other pieces of mail consisting of announcements, printed proceedings of the Society, etc.

During the year the Board has approved forty-nine (49) proposals for membership, being an increase of twelve (12) in the number proposed during the previous year. Of these thirty-one (31) subsequently presented formal applications.

During the same period there were admitted to membership forty-five (45) as follows: one of these by transfer from another State Society, being an increase of nine (9) in the number admitted during the previous year.

BAKER, JOSEPH BOYD, 3D,
Philadelphia.

October 13, 1908.

Great-great-great-grandson of Colonel George Ross (1730-1779), Deputy to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1774; Member of the Committee to Inspect Military Stores, July 6, 1775; Member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, October 20, 1775 to July 22, 1776; Colonel, First Battalion, Lancaster County, Penna. Associators, 1775-1776; President of the Military Convention held at Lancaster, Pa., July 4, 1776, to choose Brigadier-Generals for the Associated Battalions of Pennsylvania; Member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, 1774-1777; a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania; Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1776; Commissioner to the Indian Treaty at Fort Pitt, 1776; Judge of the Pennsylvania Court of Admiralty, March 1, 1779.

BAKER, ROBERT CORNELIUS,
Wayne, Pa.

March 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Private Frederick Fraley (1742-1823), Fifth Regiment of Foot (Ensign William Perkins, commanding), September 21, 1782, Philadelphia Militia.

BROOKE, BENJAMIN HAYES,

June 9, 1908.

Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy, Honolulu, T. H.

Great-great-grandson of Captain Benjamin Brooke (1753-1834), Lieutenant, Third Battalion, Philadelphia County, Penna. Associators, March, 1776; Captain, Sixth Battalion, Philadelphia County, Penna. Militia, May 12, 1777.

CADWALADER, LAMBERT,
Philadelphia.

December 8, 1908.

Great-grandson of Colonel Lambert Cadwalader (1742-1823), Delegate to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1775; Signer of Bills of Credit, June 30, 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Pennsylvania Battalion (Colonel John Shee), January 4, 1776; promoted Colonel, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, October 25, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, New York, and paroled; resigned January 22, 1779.

CLENDENIN, CALVIN,
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

November 10, 1908.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant John Clendenin (—1802), First Lieutenant, Sixth Company (Captain James Semple), Third Battalion (Colonel William Chambers), Cumberland County, Penna. Associators, July 31, 1777, and May 14, 1778.

CODDING, HON. JAMES HODGE,
New York City.

January 12, 1909.

Great-grandson of Corporal James Coddington (1755-1836), Captain Edward Blake's Company, Colonel George Williams' Regiment of Bristol County, Mass. Militia in the Warren, R. I. Alarm of December 8, 1776; Corporal, Captain Edward Blake's Company, Colonel Mitchell's Regiment, Brigadier-General Godfrey's Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel James Williams in the Irvinton, R. I. Alarm of August 2, 1780.

COLKET, TRISTRAM COFFIN,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

January 12, 1909.

Great-great-great-grandson of Private Richard Currie (1750-1776), Chester County, Pennsylvania Battalion of the "Flying Camp" (Colonel William Montgomery), 1776; taken sick in camp at Amboy, N. J., and died in Philadelphia on his way home.

COOKE, JOHN BUYER,
Philadelphia.

April 14, 1908.

(By transfer from the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Colorado.)

Great-grandson of Private William Brotherton (1754-1815), Minuteman in the Middlesex County, N. J. Militia.

COOPER, HORACE,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Hendry (1754-1823), Ensign, November 27, 1775; Second Lieutenant, September 5, 1776, Captain James Lawrie's Company, Second Battalion, First Establishment; Second Lieutenant, Captain Joseph Stout's Company, November 29, 1776; First Lieutenant, Captain Ephraim Anderson's Company, February 5, 1777, Second Battalion, Second Establishment; Captain-Lieutenant, Second Regiment; Captain in same, July 5, 1779, New Jersey Line. Member of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati.

COOPER, JOHN WEST RULON,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Hendry (1754-1823), Ensign, November 27, 1775; Second Lieutenant, September 5, 1776, Captain James Lawrie's Company, Second Battalion, First Establishment; Second Lieutenant, Captain Joseph Stout's Company, November 29, 1776; First Lieutenant, Captain Ephraim Anderson's Company, February 5, 1777, Second Battalion, Second Establishment; Captain-Lieutenant, Second Regiment; Captain in same, July 5, 1779, New Jersey Line. Member of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati.

CORSON, ALAN,
Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

April 14, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Private Henry Corson (1750-1792), Fourth Company (Northampton Township) (Captain Henry Lott), First Battalion (Colonel Joseph Kirkbride), Bucks County, Penna. Associators, August 19, 1775. At Billingsport, N. J., November 12, 1777.

CROSKEY, KNOWLES,
Philadelphia.

February 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Captain John Ashmead (1738-1818), Naval Constructor appointed by the Marine Committee established by Continental Congress, 1776; Captain, Brig "Eagle," Pennsylvania Navy, 1777; engaged in action various British Privateers, 1779.

DAVISON, GEORGE ALEXANDER,
Germantown, Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-grandson of Private William Davison (1758-1832), Captain Hankinson's Company, First Regiment, Monmouth County, N. J. Militia.

DOLSON, WILLIAM STRONG,
Philadelphia.

April 14, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Ensign and Adjutant Benjamin Felton (1740-1820), Sergeant, Captain Timothy Parker's Company, Colonel Warner's Regiment, Massachusetts "Minute Men" in the "Lexington Alarm," April 19, 1775; Ensign, Captain Adam Martin's Company, Colonel Ebenezer Learned's Regiment, May 23, 1775, August 1, 1775, October 7, 1775; Adjutant, Colonel Danforth Keye's Regiment, June 27, 1777; also in service 1778, Massachusetts Militia.

DOUREDOURE, ERNEST VOORHIS BERNARD,

March 9, 1909.

Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great-grandson of Major David Johnes (1746-1828), Ensign, promoted to Captain, Third Regiment; transferred to Second Regiment and afterwards promoted to Second Major, February 5, 1777, Hunterdon County, N. J. Militia.

FACKENTHAL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JR.,
Riegelsville, Pa.

December 8, 1908.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant Michael Fackenthal (1756-1846), Private, Springfield Township Company, First Battalion (Colonel Joseph Kirkbride), Bucks County, Penna. Associators, August 21, 1775; Sergeant, Captain Valentine Opp's Company, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Battalion of the "Flying Camp" (Colonel Joseph Hart); served also in same Battalion under Colonel McAlister, 1776; Ensign, Eighth Company (Captain George Hineling) Second Battalion (Lientenant-Colonel John Keller, commanding), May 10, 1780; served also in Captain Christopher Wagner's Company, Colonel McIlroy's Battalion, Bucks County, Penna. Militia, 1781. In the engagement at Cockletown, S. I., November 17, 1776.

FRY, CHARLES,
Boston, Mass.

April 14, 1908.

Great-grandson of Captain-Lieutenant Joseph Fry (1742-1834), First Company (Captain Samuel Massey), Philadelphia Artillery Battalion (Colonel Jehu Eyre), August 27, 1777.

GERHARD, ALBERT PEPPER,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Hon. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (1746-1793), Secretary of the Provincial Convention of New Jersey, 1775; Member of the Committee of Safety of New

Jersey, 1775; Member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, 1776-1777; Member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1776; Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, July 28, 1777.

GRAFF, CHARLES FREDERIC,
Philadelphia.

February 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant Jacob Graff, Jr. (1751-1793), Captain Joseph Watkins's Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Marsh's Artillery Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, August 31, 1780.

HANSELL, WILLIAM HENRY,
Philadelphia.

January 12, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Sergeant William Hansell (1757-1800), Private, Captain John Byrne's Company, Fourth Regiment of Foot, Philadelphia Militia (Colonel William Will, commanding), September 9, 1777; appointed Sergeant, October 2, 1777.

HART, REGINALD LAWRENCE, JR.,
Wayne, Pa.

January 12, 1909.

Great-great-great-grandson of Major Edward Hall (1740-1814), Second Major, Western Battalion (First), Salem County, N. J. Militia, June 20, 1776; Muster-Master to recruit State Militia, February 9, 1780; Second Major, "Lower Brigade," N. J. Militia, January 8, 1781.

HOLLAND, RUPERT SARGENT,
Philadelphia.

February 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant George Holland (1733—), Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, March 10, 1777; First Lieutenant, October 4, 1777; transferred to Tenth Regiment, September 14, 1778, Virginia Line. Was still in service in 1780. At White Plains and Valley Forge.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM HENRY,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-grandson of Private Josiah Hubbard (1758-1833), Minuteman in the "Lexington Alarm," 1775; Second Company, Colonel Jeddiah Huntington's Regiment stationed on Long Island, 1775-1776; transferred to Twenty-second Regiment (Colonel Wyly), Connecticut Line, August, 1776; disabled in the battle of Long Island.

JESSUP, JOHN SAMUEL, JR.,
Woodbury, N. J.

March 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Private John Ladd Howell (1739-1785), Light Infantry Company of Philadelphia, 1775; Deputy Commissary of Provisions, Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania Line, March, 1776; Assistant Commissary of Purchases, with rank of Captain, 1778, Continental Army. At Valley Forge.

JESSUP, JOSEPH,
East Orange, N. J.

March 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Private John Ladd Howell (1739-1785), Light Infantry Company of Philadelphia, 1775; Deputy Commissary of Provisions, Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania Line, March, 1776; Assistant Commissary of Purchases, with rank of Captain, 1778, Continental Army. At Valley Forge.

JORDAN, WILFRED,
Philadelphia.

May 12, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Sergeant Frederick Jordan (1744-1784), Corporal, Captain Samuel Hendry's Company, Second Regiment (Colonel Elias Dayton), New Jersey Line, January 1, 1781; promoted to Sergeant, May 1, 1781. At the siege of Yorktown, September 28 to October 19, 1781. Sergeant, First Company (Captain Samuel Hendry), New Jersey Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel John N. Cummings, commanding); furloughed at New Windsor, N. Y. June 5, 1783. Honorably discharged by proclamation of Continental Congress, November 3, 1783.

LANING, JOHN, JR.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

February 9, 1909.

Great-great-great-grandson of Major John Coryell (1730-1799), Captain, Solesbury Township Company, First Battalion (Colonel Joseph Kirkbride), Bucks County, Penna. Associators, August 21, 1775; Major, Fourth Battalion (Colonel William Roberts), Bucks County, Penna. Militia, May 6, 1777.

MOSSMAN, BERIAH EDWIN, M.D.,
Greenville, Pa.

October 13, 1908.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant James Williamson (1754-1818), Second Lieutenant, October 4, 1776; promoted First Lieutenant, May 20, 1777, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line. Resigned March 15, 1778. In engagements in the vicinity of

Metuchen, and at Bound Brook, Piscataway, Short Hills, Bonhampton and Monmouth, N. J., Brandywine and Germantown; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-1778.

NASSAU, CHARLES FRANCIS, M.D.,
Philadelphia.

February 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Private Rev. James Latta (1732-1801),
Colonel Thomas Porter's Battalion, Lancaster County, Penna.
Militia, 1776. Served later as a Chaplain.

NASSAU, REV. ROBERT HAMILL, M.D., S.T.D.,
Germantown, Philadelphia.

February 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Andrew Todd (1752-1833), served as a soldier
in the Pennsylvania Line.

NASSAU, WILLIAM LATTA,
Germantown, Philadelphia.

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February 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Private Rev. James Latta (1732-1801),
Colonel Thomas Porter's Battalion, Lancaster County, Penna.
Militia, 1776. Served later as a Chaplain.

PANCOAST, WARREN LINCOLN,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-great-grandson of Major John Poppino (1726-1828),
Fourth Regiment, Colonel John Hathorn, Orange County,
N. Y. Militia.

PORCHER, SAMUEL,
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

October 13, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of General Thomas Nelson (1738-1789),
Captain, First Regiment, Virginia Line, February 22, 1776-
May, 1777; Commander of Virginia State Forces, August,
1777-1782. A Signer of the Declaration of Independence from
Virginia, 1776. Governor of Virginia, 1781. Participated in
the siege of Yorktown.

PORTER, GEORGE DE LHORBE,
Germantown, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant James Hamilton (1722-1807),
Private, Leacock Township Company (Captain John Row-
land), in the Battalion commanded by Colonel John Ferree,
Lancaster County, Penna. Associators, July 5, 1775; Lieuten-
ant, Seventh Battalion, Lancaster County, Penna. Militia,
1777.

POTTS, HORACE MILES,
Germantown, Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Hughes (1747-1782); Member of the Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, 1775; Major, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 13, 1776; Philadelphia County, Penna. Battalion of the "Flying Camp" (Colonel Robert Lewis); Delegate to the Military Convention held at Lancaster, Pa., July 4, 1776, to choose Brigadier-Generals for the Associated Battalions of Pennsylvania; Member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1776-1777.

REYNOLDS, WILBUR FAY,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Private James Ferrell (1758-1854), Captain Elias Longstreet's Company, First Battalion, First Establishment; Private, Captain William Bond's Company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment, New Jersey Line; Private, Gloucester County, N. J. Militia; twice wounded.

RITER, CHARLES JONES,
Philadelphia.

March 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant Andrew Caldwell (1760-1797), Corporal and Sergeant, Captain Bernard Roman's Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, February 20, 1776; Second Lieutenant, Captain Isaac Coren's Independent Company of Artillery, April 1, 1777, Pennsylvania Line; resigned July 23, 1779; Surgeon's Mate, Hospital Department, June, 1780, Continental Army. Served to close of war. Member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

SOLIS-COHEN, DAVID HAYS,
Philadelphia.

December 8, 1908.

Great-great-grandson of Benjamin Mendes Seixas (1747-1817), who served as one of the officers in the Battalions of Colonels Lasher and Hyer, commanding Artillery Forces in New York City, 1775.

STOCKETT, REV. NORMAN,
Marietta, Pa.

October 13, 1908.

Great-grandson of Surgeon Thomas Noble Stockett, M.D., (1747-1802), Surgeon, Maryland Militia, February 13, 1776; Surgeon, Fourth Maryland Battalion of the "Flying Camp," commanded by General Smallwood, September 26 to December 1, 1776; served subsequently as Hospital Physician, 1777, in the Maryland Line.

TAYLOR, JOHN MADISON, M.D., February 9, 1909.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Private Samuel Howell (1748-1802), Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, 1776-1777; at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown.

VAN BAUN, WILLIAM WEED, M.D., October 13, 1908.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Private Ebenezer Weed (1743—), Captain Daniel Benedict's Company, Ninth Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead, commanding), 1776; in same regiment in command of General Wooster, 1776-1777; Connecticut Militia.

VEDDER, EDWARD BRIGHT, M.D., October 13, 1908.
Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Chester, Pa.

Great-great-great-grandson of Private Oliver Cook (1750-1838), who served in the regiments of Colonels Seldon and Wilson in the Connecticut Line, 1776-1777. At Kingsbridge.

WASHBURN, REV. LOUIS COPE, S.T.D., February 9, 1909.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Paymaster Thomas Carpenter (1752-1847), Ensign, Captain John Roane's Company, Colonel Samuel Dick's Battalion, Salem County, N. J. Militia, 1776; Adjutant of same, November, 1776 to January, 1777, and in 1778; Paymaster and Quartermaster, Gloucester and Salem Counties, N. J. Militia, March 19, 1777, to close of war. At Trenton and Princeton.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, March 9, 1909.
Haverford, Pa.

Great-great-grandson of Private John Meetch (1724-1794), Captain John Reed's Company, Lancaster County, Penna. Militia. Served in the New Jersey Campaign, 1776-1777.

WRIGHT, ANSON BURLINGAME, February 9, 1909.
Newport, Pa.

Grandson of Private Benjamin Bonsall (1756-1845), Captain Francis Delany's Company, First Battalion, Third Regiment, commanded by Colonels John Cadwalader and John Nixon, respectively, Philadelphia Militia, 1776-1777. In the engagements at Trenton and Princeton. Private, Captain Benjamin Horner's Company of drafted militiamen stationed at Mud Island Fort under command of General Greene, 1777.

The following supplemental claims, having been duly approved, were placed on file with the membership records of your Society:

CODDING, HON. JAMES HODGE,
New York City.

February 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Private Consider Wood (1758-1822), Captain Nehemiah Allen's Company, Colonel Jeremiah Hall's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, December 8, 1776, to February 21, 1777; Private, Captain Joshua Benson's Company, Colonel Rufus Putnam's Regiment, Massachusetts Line, February 18, 1777, to February 18, 1780; at Bemis Heights, and skirmishes in the capture of Burgoyne.

Great-great-grandson of Sergeant Jeremiah Coleman (1728-1802), Corporal, Captain Robert Durkee's Company, afterwards Sergeant, Captain Simon Spalding's Independent Company of the Wyoming Valley, Penna., both attached to the Connecticut Line, January 1, 1777; transferred to Colonel Robert Durkee's regiment; discharged August 1, 1781. In the engagements at Millstone River and Bound Brook, N. J., and at Brandywine and Germantown, Penna. At Valley Forge.

HARTMAN, JOHN MARKLEY,
Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

April 14, 1908.

Great-grandson of Private Abraham Harper (1762-1826), Seventh Battalion (Colonel George Pierce), Chester County, Penna. Light Horse Volunteer Militia, 1780-1781.

Great-great-grandson of Phillip Markley (1725-1800), Commissioner of Supplies for Philadelphia County, Penna., November 8, 1777.

JESSUP, JOHN SAMUEL, JR.,
Woodbury, N. J.

March 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Private Mordecai Lewis (1748-1799), Captain Samuel Tolbert's Company, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, 1777. Taken prisoner, April 13, 1777.

JESSUP, JOSEPH,
East Orange, N. J.

March 9, 1909.

Great-great-grandson of Private Mordecai Lewis (1748-1799), Captain Samuel Tolbert's Company, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, 1777. Taken prisoner April 13, 1777.

O'CONNOR, JACOB MILLER HALDEMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

February 9, 1909.

Great-grandson of Private John Haldeman (1753-1832), Captain Thomas Robinson's Company, Third and Seventh Battalions (Colonel Alexander Lowrey), Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, April 20 and August 24, 1778, 1781, and April 21, 1783.

RUNK, LOUIS BARCROFT,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1908.

Great-great-great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General George Godfrey (1720-1793), Colonel of Massachusetts Militia at outbreak of the war; Brigadier-General, Massachusetts Militia, January 30, 1776; Commanded the Bristol County, Massachusetts Brigade until 1781; Member of the County Committee of Correspondence and Safety.

The summary of new and reinstated members and casualties for the year is as follows:

Elected to membership.....	45
Casualties:	
Deceased	18
Dropped from rolls for non-payment of dues	10
Resigned	2
Transferred to other State societies.....	6
	<hr/> 36
Restored to rolls.....	2
	<hr/> 34
Net increase in membership during the year ending April 3, 1909.....	11
Classified as follows:	
Perpetual or endowed.....	0
Life	2
Annual	43
Number of insignia issued during year...	21
Number of certificates of membership issued during the year.....	6

The condition of the membership of your Society on this date, covering a period of twenty-one years, is as follows:

Founders, April 3, 1888.....	15	
Elected to membership since April 3, 1888 (of these twenty-three by transfer from other State societies).....	1,684	
	<hr/>	1,699
Casualties:		
Deceased	302	
Dropped from rolls for non-payment of dues	118	
Elected, but never qualified	6	
Resigned	59	
Transferred to other State societies.....	32	
	<hr/>	517
Restored to rolls.....	15	
	<hr/>	502
		<hr/>
Net membership April 3, 1909.....		1,197
Classified as follows:		
Perpetual or endowed.....	11	
Life	86	
Annual	1,602	
	<hr/>	1,699
Number of insignia issued		753
Number of certificates of membership issued		310
		<hr/>

During the year your Society has received by gift to its collections and library the following:

(1) Photograph of the late Maj. J. Edward Carpenter, a former Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Managers of this Society, from Capt. Edward Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

(2) Five silk banners, one hundred and sixty yards of bunting in the Society's colors and one hundred and sixty yards of bunting in the national colors, designed for interior decoration only, from Mr. Horace Magee, a member of your Board of Managers.

(3) Stretcher, from the Red Cross Society of Pennsylvania, through Mr. Joseph Allison Steinmetz, Philadelphia.

(4) Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volumes I to VII inclusive, and Volumes VIII, IX, XI and XV, parts one and two, from Mr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian.

(5) "City Flags of Pennsylvania," (pamphlet) from the author, Mr. Barr Ferree, Secretary of The Pennsylvania Society of New York.

(6) The Pennsylvania Society of New York, year book for 1908, from Mr. Barr Ferree, Secretary.

(7) Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, supplemental register 1903 to 1906, from the Society.

(8) Colonial Dames in Rhode Island, annual report and list of officers and managers for 1908-1909, from the Society.

(9) University of Pennsylvania, Proceedings of Commencement, June 17, 1908, from the University.

(10) The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Acts and Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting, Harrisburg, Pa., January 2, 1908, from S. P. Heilman, M. D., Secretary.

(11) Lebanon County—Imprints and Bibliography—paper read by Rev. P. C. Croll, D. D., before the Lebanon County, Pa., Historical Society, February 21, 1908, from S. P. Heilman, M. D., Secretary.

(12) Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, from Berry Brothers, Ltd., Philadelphia.

(13) Year books, miscellaneous publications, invitations, programmes and other memorabilia from the following state societies of Sons of Revolution: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Ohio, Michigan and Missouri.

(14) Lehigh County, Pa., Historical Society, Proceedings and Papers, Vol. I, 1908, from Charles Rhoads Roberts, Secretary, a member of this Society.

(15) Plates for reproducing in colors imprints of the Valley Forge Banner, from Horace Magee, member of the Board of Managers.

(16) The Constitution and Register of Membership of the General Society of the War of 1812, June 1, 1908.

(17) Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Minutes of Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting, held February 8, 1909.

Both from John Edgar Burnett Buckenham, Secretary of the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Necrological Roll, from reports received during the year, is as follows:

WINTHROP BRENTWOOD SMITH died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 21, 1908, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia, March 29, 1873, and at an early age entered the banking office of his father and since 1900 was the junior member of the firm of Winthrop Smith & Co. Mr. Smith was a young man of strong character and of a modest retiring disposition. Besides his membership in this Society he was a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Markham, Philadelphia Cricket and Merion Cricket clubs. The funeral services were held at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chestnut Hill.

SAMUEL EVANS died at his home in Columbia, Pa., April 22, 1908, aged eighty-five years. He was born near Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa., January 20, 1823, the son of Alexander Lowery Evans and Ann Evans, née Slaymaker. He attended the schools of his neighborhood until he was fifteen years old, when he was apprenticed to Israel Cooper, a builder of Columbia, Pa., with whom he remained six years. For one year after reaching his majority he remained in that locality, and then for eighteen months followed his trade successively in New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New Orleans. Returning to Columbia, he engaged in building there and in Lancaster, Pa., and also followed the lumber business along the river. With a natural literary gift and a liking for politics, he was a liberal contributor to the newspapers of the Whig party, subsequently becoming an active Republican. He frequently represented his district in the county conventions and for fifty years was an active and influential Republican. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention held at Philadelphia, the first gathering of the kind in the State, and served frequently in the same capacity. In 1853 Captain Evans was elected a Justice of the Peace for the lower ward of Columbia and in 1857 was nominated by the Republicans for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and was elected. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Columbia and was again elected a Justice of the Peace of the

lower ward. When a company of volunteers was organized, after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Squire Evans enlisted and marched with his company to Camp Curtin, on May 1, 1861. He was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, and on June 21, 1861, was promoted to Second Lieutenant. On October 1, 1861, he was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, with rank of First Lieutenant. For meritorious conduct in the Wilderness campaign he was commissioned a Brevet Captain, and in July, 1864, was mustered out of service at Harrisburg. In 1866 Captain Evans was returned to the office of Justice of the Peace in Columbia, and was re-elected to the office in 1872, 1877, 1884, 1889, 1894, continuing to serve until 1900, from which time he was a notary public. Captain Evans was widely known as a local historian and genealogist and was much consulted on matters relating to the early history and early families of the community in which he so long resided. He contributed valuable information to various publications relating to the history of Lancaster County and its inhabitants and took an active part in the Lancaster County, Pa., Historical Society, of which he was a vice-president. He was one of the early members of this Society, his name standing one hundred and thirty-second on the roll of membership, to which he was elected January 13, 1890.

Squire Evans' generosity was well known. During the Civil War he often contributed of his private means for the comfort of the sick and wounded. He was a member of General Welsh Post, No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, Maryland Historical Society, Harford County, Md., Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, and the Lancaster County, Pa., Historical Society.

MONTGOMERY WILCOX, son of the late Samuel Wilcox, an honored member of this Society whose death occurred last year, died in Philadelphia, April 30, 1908. He was born in that city January 25, 1851, and received his education at the Episcopal Academy and United States Naval Academy, from which latter institution he resigned before graduation by reason of his dislike for the sea. He subsequently entered, and until his death was engaged in, the insurance and coal business, being a member of the firm of Graeff, Wilcox & Co. He was a member of the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia County and Merion Cricket clubs, the Greek letter college fraternity Delta Phi, and a manager of the Union Benevolent Association.

HUGH LAWRENCE WHITE died at South Croydon, a suburb of London, England, May 10, 1908, aged fifty-seven years. He was born at Freeport, Pa., June 15, 1851, and was the son of John and Emily (Weaver) White. He entered Harvard University in the autumn of

1870 with the class of 1874. He left college about the middle of his Sophomore year and engaged with his father in the lumber business at Williamsport, Pa. After several years in the same business on his own account, he devoted himself to literary work for magazines and newspapers. He was for a time special Eastern correspondent for Western journals, and for three years lived in Chicago as a resident correspondent for Eastern newspapers. He took an active interest in politics in Central Pennsylvania, serving for several terms in the Common Council of Williamsport. He served for three years in the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, being Major for about a year (1882-'83). For several years prior to his death he lived retired.

ALBERT LAWRENCE WETHERILL died at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, June 25, 1908. He was born in Philadelphia, February 15, 1852, and was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., and at the University of Pennsylvania, but never engaged in any business pursuits. For thirty-seven years he was actively connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. On May 6, 1871, he was enrolled a private in Company C, First Regiment of Infantry; promoted to Corporal, October 8, 1871; Sergeant, November 20, 1873; elected Second Lieutenant, Company K, January 10, 1876; elected First Lieutenant, same command, June 12, 1876; resigned October 10, 1877. Appointed Captain and Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade, September 19, 1878; appointed Major and Inspector, First Brigade, April 5, 1881; reappointed Major and Inspector, First Brigade, November 14, 1883, and October 27, 1888; appointed Major and Aide-de-Camp, Division Headquarters, September 3, 1890; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, Division Headquarters Staff, November 8, 1893; reappointed July 28, 1895; commission expired July 25, 1900, and he was placed on the retired list by General Orders No. 33, A. G. O., dated Harrisburg, October 31, 1905, to date from September 15, 1905, as Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer. During his connection with the military arm of the State, he took part with credit and distinction in all the camp and field operations in which the several commands were engaged, the regiment, the brigade, the division, among others in the riots at Pittsburgh in 1877, and especially at Homestead in 1892, where, in addition to other duties, he was signal officer to the Division and prepared a valuable map of that region with the location of the troops. While Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Ordnance Officer, Colonel Wetherill, by a privilege extended to him by the Secretary of the United States Navy, took the Naval War College course with the officers of the Navy at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and was the only officer of the State service who regularly took this course and graduated with his class. This unusual honor

awarded to him was in return for service of a confidential and most important nature, attended with danger, of great value to the Government and highly appreciated by the Secretary and the Naval Staff. Colonell Wetherill was a student of his adopted profession of arms and as such excelled, his whole life being devoted thereto. He was that type of an officer who, by study and strict application to duty, combined with his scientific attainments, was one to be looked to at all times as an example to be emulated. As an inspector and tactician he was unsurpassed. He became a member of this Society on March 9, 1891, and, in addition to his membership therein, was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Military Service Institute, the Art, Philadelphia Country, Corinthian Yacht, Cocanicut Yacht and Jamestown Club.

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY died at his country seat "May-view," Bryn Mawr, Pa., October 4, 1908, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born at Bedford, Pa., March 3, 1836, a son of the late Dr. Francis B. Barclay and Camilla Bonnett, his wife, and the grandson of Colonel Hugh Barclay (1747-1807), Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, Continental Army, January 16, 1777. Mr. Barclay prepared for college at the Bedford Classical Institute, under Lyon and Campbell,—well-known educators of that period,—and at the age of eighteen he entered the junior class at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., graduating with an honorary oration in 1856, his subject being "Influence of the Reformation." During his senior year he was president of the Franklin Literary Society and was one of the earliest members of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, for many years one of the leading Greek letter societies at that institution. Upon the formation of the Lafayette chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society, Mr. Barclay was elected to membership therein. He read law at Bedford with the late Hon. Samuel L. Russell,—one of Pennsylvania's distinguished attorneys and for some time a member of Congress and a member of the State Constitutional Convention,—and was admitted to the bar after examination in open court on February 9, 1858. After practicing for several years in his native county, he, in 1863, became the private secretary of the late Thomas A. Scott, then Vice-President and afterwards President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He continued in the same capacity with Mr. Scott's successor, the late George Brinton Roberts, until 1884, when he was made a general assistant in the Executive Department of that corporation, continuing in that position until May 1, 1894, when he resigned. In addition to his duties as general assistant, he was President of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railway Company, a subsidiary company of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and continued in that capacity until his death. He was also a director of the Cambria and Clearfield Rail-

way Company, Bedford and Hollidaysburg Railroad Company, Homer and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Tipton Railroad Company, and Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Company, all forming part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. He was appointed an Inspector of the Philadelphia County Prison, November 9, 1888, served as Secretary of the Board from July 6, 1891, to January 11, 1897, elected President thereof, January 11, 1897, and served continuously as such until his resignation, March 12, 1906. Mr. Barclay was one of the earliest members of this Society and was always deeply interested in its welfare. He was elected one of its managers on December 10, 1901, succeeding the late Hon. William Wayne, and was, from its inception in 1895, a member of the Major-General Anthony Wayne statue committee. Mr. Barclay was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Art Club and Masonic Fraternity.

JOHN LLOYD, who died at his home at Bryn Mawr, Pa., on October 21, 1908, was born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1848, and his life was devoted to commercial and manufacturing pursuits. He was a man of domestic habits and those who knew him bear testimony to his excellent traits of character and other sterling qualities. He was elected to membership in this Society on May 14, 1894, the great-grandson of Surgeon Henry Malcolm and great-great-grandson of Captain Joseph Olney, Continental Navy. Mr. Lloyd was also a member of the Union League and Merion Cricket Clubs.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALL died in Philadelphia, November 10, 1908. He was the son of Benjamin McDowell Hall and Susan Geary Hall, his wife, and was born at Milesburg, Pa., February 12, 1855, and attended the academy at St. Mary's Pa., and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Hall went to Arizona in 1879 and there engaged in silver mining, returning to his home at St. Marys, Pa., in 1883, where he became one of the firm of Kaul & Hall, engaged in banking, coal, lumber and railroad interests, but in recent years spent most of his time in travel. He was a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, Ardsley Club of New York, Country Club of Atlantic City, and Triton Club of Quebec, of which latter he was First Vice-President.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, Pay Director, with rank of Rear Admiral, United States Navy (Retired), died at his late residence, in Philadelphia, November 26, 1908, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born in Frederick City, Md., February 4, 1824, where he lived with his father, Robert Grier Russell (married Susan Hood Worthington) until nine years of age when he was sent to school at Gettysburg, Pa., where he lived with his grandfather, Alexander Russell, a lawyer, who had been a Lieutenant in the Seventh Pennsylvania

Regiment, Continental Line, during the War of the Revolution, and had married Mary, the daughter of Robert (and Agnes) McPherson, a Captain in the Pennsylvania Regiment under General Forbes in 1758 in his expedition against Fort Duquesne, and afterwards a Colonel of York County, Pa., Associators in the Revolution, and a Member of the Provincial Conference held in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, June 18-25, 1776. About 1840 he returned to Frederick City and took up the study of law. Here, at the age of sixteen, he was President of the Junior Tippecanoe Club which did effective work in the campaign for Harrison and Tyler. On December 9, 1842, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed Captain's Clerk on the U. S. Sloop-of-War "Saratoga," Captain Josiah Tatnall, later Captain of the rebel ram "Manassas." The "Saratoga" lost her three masts in a northeast gale off the coast of Maine and narrowly escaped being a total wreck. On re-fitting, she joined the first West African squadron for the suppression of the slave trade after the Webster-Ashburton treaty, under Commodore Matthew C. Perry. She took part in the three days' fight with the Bereby natives in Africa, when six towns were burned. Her cruise over, the ship having been put out of commission, Mr. Russell went to live with his parents in Rockville, Md., in the first house built in that town, which is still in possession of the Russell family. On January 28, 1847, Mr. Russell enlisted under Captain Samuel H. Walker, the famous Texan Ranger, in Company C of the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, U. S. A., composed mostly of Maryland fox hunters, and was made lance orderly sergeant, the highest position attainable under the law, and served under General Scott in all the important battles in Mexico. Reduced by sickness incident to the climate, to eighty-seven pounds, against his protestations he was discharged September 30, 1847. Starting alone he made his way to Vera Cruz to take the steamer to New Orleans, being twice captured and shot at by Mexican guerillas. From 1858 to 1861 Mr. Russell was Clerk of the Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate. On February 28, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster in the United States Navy, and was attached to the "Pocahontas," Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, April and May, 1861; to the sloop "Savannah," North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and in the Savannah River at the capture of Tybee Island; to the steam frigate "Colorado," capture of the forts in the Mississippi River and New Orleans in April, 1862; to the iron-clad steamer "New Ironsides," special service, 1862, South Atlantic Squadron, 1863 and 1864. He was on deck and narrowly escaped being shot when Lieutenant Howard was fatally wounded in the torpedoing of the "New Ironsides." During one action his ship was anchored over an iron boiler containing a ton of powder connected by wires with Fort Sumter, which mine the rebels were unable to explode.

Mr. Russell was attached to the Receiving Ship "North Carolina," New York, 1864 and 1865; to the steamer "Chattanooga," special service, 1866; to the steam-sloop "Sacramento," special service, 1866 and 1867, till wrecked in the Bay of Bengal, coast of India. After much exposure, lashed to a raft with seas breaking over it repeatedly, he reached the shore. Ordered to obtain aid and unable to secure a conveyance, with two men he walked five miles through India's burning sand till overcome by a sunstroke. Recovering and having had nothing to eat for over twenty-four hours, he pushed on to Coringa and Cocanda, sending boats to the wreck and arranging for the accommodation of his two hundred and seventeen shipmates; then he returned and reported. Though losing most of his personal effects, he saved much government property and accounted for all the funds in his charge (nearly \$30,000) without the loss of a cent. Mr. Russell was inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from 1868 to 1870. On September 30, 1870, he was ordered to Philadelphia, where, on June 1, 1871, he was commissioned Pay Inspector. On March 19, 1877, he was ordered to Baltimore, Md., as Purchasing Paymaster; promoted to Pay Director, February 23, 1877, he lived in Baltimore until ordered to Philadelphia, May 4, 1882. He here remained on duty until he was retired, February 4, 1886. On June 29, 1906, he was advanced to the grade of Pay Director, with the rank of Rear Admiral on the Retired List.

Admiral Russell was deeply interested in hereditary societies. He was an Ex-Vice Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution since December 12, 1891, the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the St. Andrew's Society, the Union League Club, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the Masonic Order including Washington, D. C., Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, and since 1882 a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

Patriotism and loyalty were distinguishing characteristics in Admiral Russell's life. His devotion to his country at a critical period in its history is evidenced in letters written by him during the Civil War in which he says, "My Country's safety and unity is my first great ambition in this contest—all other issues count for nothing in the comparison. I strive to soar above all to true patriotism. The enemy of my country is my foe; this I feel that God will approve, and all good will fail to condemn." In another letter referring to his brother the late Rear-Admiral John H. Russell, he says: "We may be in the two big conflicts on the coast. He is at Mobile and I will be somewhere else. Neither, I am sure, will leave a stain upon our escutcheon or

be found wanting in loyalty to the government of our fathers. I shall, as long as I have breath, say, Amen to the prayer of 'God bless it,' and would so teach my children;" and in another letter, "If the Union is dissolved we cannot, any of us, care to live—I should not."

On September 30, 1847, after serving under General Scott in all the important battles in Mexico, when by reason of sickness incident to the climate, he was discharged, Captain Walker certified, "that while in health and possessed of sufficient strength to do his [Sergeant Russell] duty, that no man in the service displayed more willingness and cheerfulness in the strict performance of all the duties that devolved upon him in the various capacities in which he acted while under my command."

In 1863-64, when he was on the "New Ironsides," of the South Atlantic Squadron, he was specially thanked by Commodore (Vice-Admiral) Rowan "for great zeal and ability in command of the powder and shell division during the various (twenty-seven) engagements with the forts and batteries of Charlestown harbor."

The late Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, a shipmate on the "New Ironsides," in writing him says, "No officer of your grade saw harder, more *efficient*, and *fighting* service than you did, and no one of your corps is more entitled to advancement for 'distinguished gallantry and good conduct in battle' than yourself. Your services were arduous and untiring in the varied capacities of divisional officer, paymaster of the ship, distributor of stores and supplies to the fleet, Judge Advocate of Courts Martial, etc., etc."

He was loyal to his God, his country, his family, his friends and to the various organizations with which he was connected. During his association with this Society he was rarely absent from its meetings, in which he always manifested a deep interest. His venerable and dignified appearance, his courtly manners, and interesting conversations and recollections of a life spent in the service of his country during a most interesting period of its history covering three wars, were inspiring, and his absence will be felt with keen regret by his many friends and associates in this Society.

Admiral Russell was buried in the family lot in Woodlands Cemetery, West Philadelphia, a battalion of Marines with band of music acting as escort, the Admiral Commanding the Station and other officers attending in uniform. The body bearers were petty officers from the U. S. R. S. "Lancaster." The pall bearers, all warm personal friends, were selected from the Orders of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, and Foreign Wars. They were Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral George A. Lyon, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral Samuel L. P. Ayres, U. S. N., Brigadier-General James Forney, U. S. M. C., Brigadier-General D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., Past-Assistant Engineer Julius A. Kaiser, U. S. N.

The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Stephen W.

Dana, D. D. Pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, while the service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, Chaplain General of The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

EDWIN HORN JONES, one of its most prominent citizens and a leader in its industrial progress, died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 2, 1908, aged sixty-four years. He was born in that city April 15, 1844, and was educated at the old Dow Academy. As a young man he learned the business of iron founder with his father, which developed into the present extensive Vulcan Iron Works, whereof he was President and General Manager at the time of his death. His whole life was devoted to industrial pursuits and through his efforts have arisen and developed some of the most prominent business enterprises of the Wyoming Valley. He was President and General Manager of the Sheldon Axle Works and was interested as a stockholder and director in a number of other industries in that region as well as being a Trustee of the Board of Trade and Director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Jones was deeply interested in the Central Methodist Church, and its handsome organ was erected by him as a memorial to his father, who was one of its original members. Though socially of a retiring disposition, he was a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club and of the Art Club of Philadelphia and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Jones' father was of Welsh birth but on his mother's side he was descended from early settlers and participants in the Revolutionary struggles in the Wyoming Valley.

WILLIAM GWYNNE WEAVER, M.D., whose death occurred at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on December 28, 1908, was born in Rush Township, Northumberland County, Pa., March 11, 1850, the son of Jesse Weaver and Elizabeth Bassett Weaver, his wife. His paternal ancestor was Michael Weaver, who came from Germany and settled in Philadelphia in 1769, subsequently serving with the American Army in the War for Independence. Dr. Weaver was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1878, whereupon he entered upon the practice of his profession at Wilkes-Barre, where he soon became a prominent member of the medical profession and built up a large practice. In addition to his private work he was surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and for years a member of the staffs of the City and Mercy hospitals. In his profession he was highly honored, a skilled surgeon, but especially as a family physician was he best known and appreciated. He entered the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania as Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry on June 23, 1890, and

served until the Spanish-American War when he was mustered into the service of the United States, in May, 1898, resigning in August of that year. After the reorganization of the National Guard in 1899 he was appointed Captain and Assistant Surgeon and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Major and Senior Surgeon of the Ninth. He was also interested in the industrial pursuits and social organizations of the Wyoming Valley, being President and a Director of the Nanticoke Light, Heat and Power Company. Dr. Weaver was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks and other benevolent societies, and of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State, Luzerne County, Lehigh Valley Medical Societies, Association of Lehigh Valley Surgeons, Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society, Westmoreland Club and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took a deep interest in educational work, and was for many years a member of the Board of Education of the City of Wilkes-Barre where his indefatigable labors and wise counsel contributed largely to the efficiency of the public school system of that city. He was one of the original Trustees of the Stroudsburg Normal School and continued in that office to the time of his death. In the death of Dr. Weaver the City of Wilkes-Barre loses a progressive and energetic citizen, a man who was in the forefront of all movements for its betterment along educational, sanitary and industrial lines, and his death is therefore a public loss.

ALFRED CLARENCE HESTON died at his home in West Philadelphia on January 7, 1909, aged thirty-seven years. He was born in Philadelphia on August 25, 1871, a descendant of Zebulon Heston who came from Heston, England, and settled at Wrightstown, Pa., about 1684. Mr. Heston was educated in the public schools of Camden County, N. J., and Beverly, N. J., and after leaving school occupied various clerical positions and in 1894 was appointed chief clerk to the President of the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, and in addition to these duties was subsequently appointed Secretary of that company, the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company and sundry other subsidiary corporations of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Whilst Mr. Heston was of a retiring disposition he possessed such qualities of heart and mind as to draw to him a large number of friends who were shocked to learn of his sudden and unexpected death.

FRANK WILDBAHN HANOLD died suddenly at his home in Reading, Pa., January 7, 1909, in which city he was born on April 22, 1855. Mr. Hanold was educated in the public schools of Reading and at a commercial college in Philadelphia, and for some time occupied a position with the Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia.

Later he engaged at York, Pa., in the preparation of products for the manufacture of porcelain, but returned to Reading to accept the agency of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the sale of its coal, and treasurer of the Reading Portland Cement Company. Subsequently he purchased an interest in the Hampden Knitting Mills, of which he was the President and General Manager at the time of his death. Mr. Hanold was deeply interested in genealogical and historical studies and had accumulated much material concerning his ancestors, one of whom was Dr. Paulus Van Der Beck, one of the original settlers of New Amsterdam. Another was the Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, one of the early Lutheran Ministers of Pennsylvania. In his social relations he was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania-German Society, Wyomissing and Berkshire Country Clubs and of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading.

EDGAR ARTHUR SINGER, SR., a widely-known educator, died at his home in Frankford, Philadelphia, January 28, 1909. He was born in Indiana, April 14, 1841, and when six years of age came to Philadelphia with his parents, there entering the public schools and when but sixteen years of age began his life work. While teaching he was an ardent student and pursued a course in the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, whereupon he was elected principal of the public schools of Camden County, N. J., but in a few years returned to Philadelphia to become principal of the Filbert Street school and afterwards of the Keystone and Hallowell schools, and in 1887 was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia by Superintendent Dr. McAlister, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Dr. Singer enjoyed the rare distinction of being a thirty-third degree Free Mason, which honor was only recently conferred upon him. He was a member of Phoenix Lodge, Mary Commandery Knights Templar, and the Consistory—Masonic bodies of Philadelphia. He was also for many years a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Frankford, where his funeral services were conducted, the interment being in the ancient church-yard of Trinity Church, Oxford, near Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Dr. Singer possessed rare accomplishments both as a man and educator and those who came in close official contact with him and are best able to judge of his qualifications bear testimony to his great and invaluable services to the cause of education in Philadelphia, to which most of his life was given. As a member of this Society he will long be remembered by reason of his loyal support of all its objects.

CHARLES COWPLAND WETHERILL died in Philadelphia, January 28, 1909. He was born in that city October 29, 1831, and was educated

in the schools of William A. Garrigues and Thomas D. James in his native city. He was a member of the Washington Greys and at the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted for the three months' service as a private in Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers and served also during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1864-'65, he for some time held a position in the Quartermaster's office, Philadelphia. For twenty-five years after the close of the war he resided on a farm in Maryland, subsequently returning to Philadelphia, where he lived retired. He was one of the oldest members of the Art Club and a member of the Society of Free Quakers.

JAMES W. MOORE, a member of the Faculty of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., for more than forty-three years, died there on Sunday morning, February 28, 1909, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was born at Easton, June 14, 1844, the son of Samuel Moore (1794-1883), and Elizabeth Barnes Moore, née Walmsley, his wife. He graduated with honor (valedictorian) from the Easton High School in 1860, and from Lafayette College, the Latin salutatorian of the Class of 1864. In college he was a member of the Franklin Literary Society and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and upon the establishment of the Phi Beta Kappa at Lafayette he became a member thereof. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1867; and was graduated a Doctor of Medicine by the University of Pennsylvania in 1869.

Dr. Moore was a tutor in Lafayette College, 1866-'68, Adjunct Professor, 1868-'72, Professor of Mechanics and Experimental Philosophy, 1872-'09, and Dean of the Pardee School of Science since February 13, 1902. The Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering were organized under his direction, and the equipment of the laboratories were accomplished by him.

Dr. Moore was descended from a distinguished line of ancestors, many of whom were prominently identified with the early history of the Colonies. He was sixth in descent from Rev. John Moore, 1620-1657, member of the Connecticut Assembly and first minister of Newtown, L. I., who was the ancestor of a well-known family in New York and New Jersey bearing that name, and among whose descendants are the late Right Reverend Benjamin Moore, S.T.D., a former rector of Trinity Church, New York City, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Clement C. Moore, LL.D., professor of the Oriental and Hebrew languages in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and author of those well-known lines beginning with "'Twas the Night Before Christmas;" the Reverend Nathaniel Fish Moore, LL.D., a president of Columbia College, New York, and of the Right Reverend William Neilson McVicker, now Bishop of Rhode Island. Fifth in descent from Captain Samuel Moore (1645-1717), magistrate, judge and captain of militia

in the Leisler troubles in New York, 1689. Fourth in descent from Nathaniel Moore (1687-1759), a colonial judge on Long Island. Third in descent from Captain Moore (1718-1768), a private of New Jersey troops in the French and Indian War, 1762. Second in descent from Samuel Moore (1754-1799), a private in Captain John Mott's Company, First Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Militia, in the Revolutionary War. It was through this ancestor that Dr. Moore derived his eligibility to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. First in descent from Samuel Moore (1794-1883), for many years a prominent citizen, chief burgess and justice of the peace of Easton, Pa., who served as Second Sergeant in Captain Abraham Horn's Company, Colonel Thomas Humphrey's First Regiment of Pennsylvania Riflemen in the War of 1812-14.

Dr. Moore was also lineally descended from Rev. Geo. Phillips, first Congregational minister in America, who was also the ancestor of the Honorable Wendell Phillips, the Right Reverend Phillips Brooks, late Bishop of Massachusetts, and others equally distinguished; the Reverend Peter Prudden, one of the founders of the "Seven Pillars" of the New Haven Colony; Reverend John Prudden, A.B., Harvard, 1688, Principal of the Roxbury, Massachusetts, Grammar School, 1668-'69, the first regular pastor of the first organized Presbyterian Church in America, and a Deputy to the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut; Edward Howell, representative to the Colonial Assembly of New York; Ralph Hunt, a militia officer in the Colonial Period on Long Island; Edward Jessup, an early magistrate of Long Island; Richard Betts, a captain of militia, deputy to the Provincial Assembly and delegate to the New York Convention; William Green, and Theophilus Phillips, colonial judges in New Jersey. Among other well-known family names from whom he descended in the paternal line are those of Burroughs, Ely, Pettit, Reeder and Way. His maternal grandfather, James Walmsley, was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, whose father was the financial agent of Lord Cole in Ireland. The wife of James Walmsley was Sarah Potts, who was descended from a line of settlers prominently identified with the early history of New Jersey and Long Island, bearing the names of Potts, Mott, Redman, King, Nicholson, Emley, Lawrence, Doughty, Whitehead, Stout, Van Princes and others.

Dr. Moore was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Medicine, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and on its Legislative Committee, Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he was for some time the Historian General, the Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church, Easton, Pa., and a member of this Society since May 4, 1891. He was the author of the *Electro-dynamic Phenomena*; *Notes on a Course of Lectures*

on Light; the Elements of Natural Philosophy for the Use of Engineering Students; the Elements of Natural Philosophy for the Use of Junior Students in College; Methods of Investigation and Record Book of Experiments in Physics; Instruments and Methods of Physical Measurements; Some Thoughts on the Necessary Preliminary Training for the Medical Profession (Number 17, Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine); Simple Harmonic Motion; An Attempt to Analyse the Statistics of Diphtheria in Easton (Lehigh Valley Medical Magazine); Some Sanitary Questions (Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society). Notwithstanding his manifold college duties he found time and pleasure in his historical and genealogical researches. The results of his careful and intelligent researches are shown in his American ancestral chart of a branch of the family of Rev. John Moore of Newtown, L. I., which settled in Pennsylvania; Records of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends, Hunterdon, County, N. J., and his crowning work in this direction entitled "Rev. John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants," a handsome volume of 541 pages, published in 1903.

The funeral services of Dr. Moore were held privately at his late residence on the College Campus and publicly in the College Chapel, after which his remains were interred in the Easton Cemetery, the honorary pall-bearers being members of the faculty and the active pall-bearers members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH died suddenly in Philadelphia, March 19, 1909, from valvular affection of the heart. He was the son of the late Edmund Smith, a member of this Society, and Arabella Barnes Smith, his wife. He was born at Blairsville, Pa., October 29, 1852, his father being located there in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which he afterwards became a Vice-President in building the railroad west of the mountains to Pittsburgh. Mr. Smith's education began in 1860 in Germantown, Pa., and was continued in schools in Philadelphia, principally in that of H. Y. Louderbach, until about the year 1870-71. His early business life was spent in the engineering service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later for many years he held a position in its freight department, being stationed in the Kensington District, which position he held until two years ago, since which time he lived retired. Mr. Smith was elected a member of this Society April 10, 1893, and was one of the early members of the Color Guard, to which he was appointed April 11, 1899. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of the Society, and as a member of the Color Guard he was prompt in his attendance and faithful in the discharge of every duty. In his social relations Mr. Smith was also a member

of The Art, Merion Cricket and The Racquet Clubs, the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America and The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS PRESTON CARPENTER, a member of one of Philadelphia's earliest families, died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, 1909. He was born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1849, and was the son of the late Edward and Anna M. Carpenter, and a brother of Brigadier-General Louis Henry Carpenter, U. S. A. (Retired), and of the late Major J. Edward Carpenter, a former Vice-President of this Society. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia. Mr. Carpenter was a lineal descendant of Samuel Carpenter, who came to Philadelphia from Harsham, England, in 1683, and who was an intimate friend of William Penn. He was the first Treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, a member of the Provincial Council, and held many other offices of trust and responsibility, and was a man of considerable importance in the early history of the Province. The family, originally Friends, prior to the Revolution identified themselves with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Carpenter was one of the early members of this Society, to which he was elected December 10, 1888, his name appearing thirty-eighth on the roll of membership. He derived his eligibility to the Society as a great-grandson of Thomas Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing, New Jersey, who was an Ensign in Captain John Roane's Company (Colonel Samuel Dick's Battalion), Salem County, New Jersey Militia, 1776; Adjutant of same, November, 1776, to January, 1777, and in 1778; Paymaster and Quartermaster, Gloucester and Salem Counties, New Jersey Militia, March 19, 1777, to close of war; at Trenton and Princeton. About thirty years ago Mr. Carpenter removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was for many years the General Passenger Agent of the Lake Superior Transit Company, subsequently engaged in the general brokerage business, and at the time of his death was engaged in the commission business, representing several firms in the disposal of their products. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Buffalo Club, and was well and favorably known by a large business community. His remains were laid at rest in the cemetery of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Swedesboro, New Jersey, where lie buried five generations of his ancestors.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Chairman Board of Managers.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,

Secretary.

[SEAL]

On motion of Captain Henry Warren Littlefield, the report was approved, ordered to be printed in the annual proceedings and filed with the records of the Society.

The Treasurer's report was then called for, whereupon Mr. Charles Henry Jones, Treasurer of the Society, read his report and that of the auditors, as follows:

CHARLES HENRY JONES, *Treasurer,*

in account with

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

April 3, 1908 to April 3, 1909.

DR.

	General Fund.	Permanent Fund.	Wayne Monument Fund.
1908 April 3d, To balance on hand.....		\$1616.17	\$1012.91
1908 " Receipts for the year:			
to Annual Dues.....	\$3223		
1909 Washington Birthday reception....	19		
Sales of the Life of Wayne.....			50.
Interest on Investments.....	502.10		230.
" " Deposits.....	33.06		49.77
Initiation fees.....		390.00	
Life Memberships.....		100.00	
Subscription to Wayne Monument Fund.....			5.00
Contribution to Valley Forge excursion.....	265.75		
Copy of Warner L. Pancoast's application.....	1.00		
From the Secretary on % of Post-office box.....	.40		
Transfer from General Fund.....		686.17	
Totals.....	\$4044.31	\$2792.34	\$1347.68

CR.

1908 to 1909	By disbursements for the year		
	Expenses of the Treasurer.....	\$191.45	
	" " Annual Meeting.....	213.71	
	Supper for Members who attended Annual Meeting.....	90.50	
	Expenses of Board of Managers....	223.81	
	Evacuation Day Exercises.....	435.33	
	Church Service.....	186.38	
	Washington Birthday reception....	320.21	
	Silver for Mr. Montgomery.....	100.00	
	Carried forward.....	\$1761.39	

CR.

	General Fund.	Perma- nent Fund.	Wayne Monument Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1761.39		
Monuments and Memorials.....	6.67		
Library.....	23.18		
Storage of Records.....	53.50		
Stationery and Printing.....	141.11		
Postage.....	122.50		
Publication of Annual Proceed- ings.....	629.93		
Post-office box rent.....	12.00		
Subscription to Geo. Taylor House.	100.00		
Records.....	34.62		
Correspondence.....	102.70		
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	84.09		
General Society.....	53.44		
“ “ at Washington...	218.42		
Transfer to Permanent Fund.....	686.17		
	4029.72		
Balance.....	14.59		
Total.....	\$4044.31		

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on deposit in Phila. Trust & Safe Deposit Co.....	\$14.59	\$2792.34	\$556.17
Western Saving Fund.....			791.51
Phila. “ “		2650.00	
Mortgage Darby, Pa., Interest 5% “ N. W. Cor. Wyoming, Kensington Ave. & Oxford Sts., Phila. Interest 4½%.....		1500.00	
Mortgage, Phila. Interest 4½%....		2500.00	
“ 1210 S. Paxson St.....		1600.00	
“ 1212 “ “		1600.00	
Electric Peoples Pass. Ry. Co's. 4% Bonds.....			4500.00
Phila. City 3½%.....		5000.00	
“ “ 3½%.....			2000.00
“ “ 3½%.....			2000.00
Totals.....	\$ 14.59	\$17642.34	\$9847.68

CHARLES HENRY JONES, *Treasurer*.

We the undersigned Committee duly appointed to audit the accounts of Charles Henry Jones, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, do hereby certify that we have examined the said account for the year beginning April 3, 1908, and ending April 3, 1909, have compared the vouchers and examined the assets and find the same to be correct as above set forth in all particulars.

[Signed] JOHN S. GERHARD, }
[Signed] R. FRANCIS WOOD. } *Committee on Audit.*

April 2, 1909.

On motion of Col. J. Granville Leach, the report of the Treasurer was accepted and ordered to be printed in the annual proceedings.

There being no other "Reports of Officers and Committees," and no "Unfinished Business," "New Business" was called, whereupon John Woolf Jordan, LL.D., presented the following petition:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Members of Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:

The Petition of the

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

in annual meeting assembled, April 3, 1909.

Respectfully represents:

That a Petition has been presented to your honorable bodies, asking that the "Liberty Bell" be sent to Seattle, in the State of Washington, during the Exhibition to be held at that place.

In common with many other Patriotic and Historical Societies, we would urge on you the inexpediency of granting this request, and would submit to your consideration the following reasons against such action:

This historic relic is entrusted to your care and custody, and we respectfully petition you to allow it to remain where it can be visited by the people, who regard Independence Hall as the Shrine of our Nation's birth, and who look for the Bell which "proclaimed Liberty throughout the Land," as the emblem of our Independence.

In the "State House" it is most appropriately placed.

It is the object of constant pilgrimages to this city by millions of men and women from this and every other country of the world, and its absence from its historic surrounding deprives it of its peculiar meaning.

To expose it to the damages incident to a long journey on railroads, from possible collisions; in exhibition buildings that are not fireproof, and to other accidents, is a hazardous undertaking.

To permit it to be sent to a far distant exhibition, where it may be regarded simply as a show in common with the ordinary objects there exhibited, is an undignified use to which to expose it.

The reverence for our historic past is growing in this land, and that reverence will not be lessened by allowing the people of this country to know that at *all times* the "Liberty Bell," consecrated by its service on the fourth day of July, 1776, is to be and remain a part and parcel of *that Hall which saw the beginning of Independence*, and which for a time was the seat of our National Government.

We appeal to your civic pride to resist any attempt to remove it from its old home, and thus enable Philadelphians to say, that they have forever fixed in their city the most sacred relic of the Revolution.

Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver moved the adoption of the petition and that copies be transmitted to the Mayor and two branches of Councils of the City of Philadelphia and to each of the newspapers of Philadelphia.

After a discussion on the part of Mr. Andrew Davis Keyser and Captain Henry Warren Littlefield in favor of the petition and by Mr. Paul Ross Weitzel against it, Mr. Alan Corson made a motion which was duly seconded that the petition be laid on the table, and upon a vote being taken the Chairman declared the motion lost.

The original motion of Mr. Weaver was then discussed affirmatively by Messrs. Meredith Hanna, Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Henry Darrach and Paul Goddard Littlefield, and negatively by Messrs. Col. J. Granville Leach, William Supplee Lloyd and Alan Corson, after which a vote was taken and the Chairman declared the motion carried.

Other "New Business" having been called, Mr. James McCormick Lamberton brought to the attention of the members the change in the color of ribbon furnished by the official jewelers for the insignia and rosette of the Society, and asked whether the change had been authorized by action of the General Society. No official change having been made in the colors

a resolution was offered by Mr. Lamberton, which was duly seconded and adopted, directing that the colors furnished to members of this state society shall be the buff and blue, as formerly recognized and heretofore worn, and no other.

On motion of Col. Leach the incoming Board of Managers was instructed to carry into effect the resolution introduced by Mr. Lamberton.

There being no additional "New Business" the next order of business, "Election of Officers—an appointment by the President of a judge and two tellers to count the votes and declare the result," was called, whereupon Mr. Henry Heston Belknap representing the Nominating Committee consisting of Messrs. George Cuthbert Gillespie, Chairman, Henry Heston Belknap, Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr., and Frank William Shriver, presented its report by placing in nomination the following for officers, managers, delegates and alternate delegates to the General Society, for the ensuing year:

President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Vice-Presidents,

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.

HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.

REVEREND ROGERS ISRAEL, D.D.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian,

COLONEL J. GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

REV. G. WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.

Managers,

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.
 THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.
 FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.
 HON. WILLIAM POTTER.
 STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
 EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.
 HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT.
 HORACE MAGEE.
 JAMES McCORMICK LAMBERTON.

Delegates to the General Society,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.
 JOHN WOLF JORDAN, LL.D.
 COLONEL J. GRANVILLE LEACH.
 CURWEN STODDART.
 MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.
 JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.
 DAVID MILNE.
 COLONEL CHARLES HEATH HEYL, U. S. A.
 HON. HENRY MARTYN HOYT.
 HON. WILLIAM POTTER.
 S. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON.
 WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.
 REV. NATHANIEL SEYMOUR THOMAS.

Alternate Delegates to the General Society,

HORACE MAGEE.
 JOHN SERGEANT GERHARD.
 HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM.
 JOHN HAMPTON BARNES.
 HENRY HESTON BELKNAP.
 RUSSELL DUANE.
 CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.
 COL. CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE.
 REV. LEIGHTON WILSON ECKARD, D.D.
 GEN. JOHN PETER SHINDEL GOBIN.
 JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
 GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, LL.D.
 THOMAS KILBY SMITH.
 HENRY REDWOOD WHARTON, M.D.

There being no other nominations Captain Henry Warren Littlefield made a motion, which was duly seconded and unanimously carried, instructing the Secretary to cast one ballot representing the vote of the Society for the nominations presented by the Committee; thereupon the Secretary cast the ballot as directed and the Assistant Secretary of the meeting announced the result thereof, whereupon the Chairman declared the election of the officers, managers, delegates and alternates proposed by the committee on nominations in their report.

The next order of business, "Reading of the rough minutes of the meeting," was on motion dispensed with.

On motion of Col. J. Granville Leach the meeting adjourned, after remarks from the Chairman expressing his appreciation of the privilege had in presiding at this meeting.

RICHARD LEWIS ASHHURST,
Chairman of Meeting.

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,
President.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

JOHN EDGAR BURNETT BUCKENHAM,
Assistant Secretary of Meeting.

Historical Sketch

of

St. Peter's Church

Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia



ST. PETER'S P. E. CHURCH,
THIRD AND PINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 20, 1908.

(VIEW LOOKING TOWARD THE CHANCEL.)

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BY

CHARLES HENRY JONES, ESQ.

St. Peter's Church was built in 1761 on a lot given by Thomas and Richard Penn, upon the petition of William Plumsted and others. In acknowledgment of this gift the vestry resolved that "the first and best pew should be set apart forever for the accommodation of the honorable Proprietary family, and their Governor for the time being." It was built on what was known as "Society Hill," so called from the "Free Society of Traders" to whom William Penn in 1687 had granted lands in that vicinity.

The building of the Church was first suggested in 1753 as a chapel of ease to Christ Church, but it was not until September, 1758, that the corner-stone was laid.

There were as many as 400 subscribers to the building fund, but the lottery, as was the custom in those days, was resorted to from necessity in order to obtain the necessary means. Prizes ranging from £2. 5s. to £375 were offered, and the advertisement reads that the drawings would be carried on with dispatch by the managers at the Church schoolhouse.

The organ loft was added over the chancel in 1789, and the present tower and spire, surmounted by its gilt cross, was built at the western end of the Church in 1842.

The first organ of St. Peter's stood in the middle of the north gallery, and in front of it was the desk of the clerk whose duty it was to lead the congregation in the singing and responses.

When the tower and spire were built at the west end of the Church, and the present chimes placed in them, the little cupola

that projected above the roof of the Church was taken down. The tower which supported this cupola still stands inside the Church and contains the stairway to the pulpit. Two bells hung in the old cupola. Immediately prior to the occupation of Philadelphia by the British in 1777, these bells, with the chimes of Christ Church and the Liberty Bell, were taken to Allentown and concealed under the floor of Zion Reformed Church. One of these two bells now hangs at Christ Church Hospital and the other at Christ Church Chapel.

St. Peter's antedates by many years the first coming of a bishop into Pennsylvania, and has never been consecrated. As the home of sound doctrine in all these years, it has consecrated itself.

In its earlier days the Church was not heated in winter, and the services were conducted by candle-light at night.

The first service was held in St. Peter's Church, just as it is to-day, September 4, 1761.

In 1784 the present wall which surrounds the churchyard was built of imported brick, to take the place of the original board fence, which had been used by the British soldiers in the winter of 1777-78 for fuel. The post finials in this wall were imported from England in their present condition.

The pulpit, with its sounding board, the reading-desk, and chancel-rail were placed in their present position in the third year after the Church was opened for service.

Inter-mural burials were not common at St. Peter's, but at an early day the children of Dr. Duché and the wife of the eminent physician, Dr. John Morgan, were buried in front of the reading-desk.

While Washington was a member of the first Continental Congress in 1774, he noted in his diary that he had attended service at St. Peter's Church.

After the surrender of Cornwallis Washington did not return with the army to the Hudson, but during the winter of 1781-82 occupied a house on the west side of Third Street below Willing's Alley. During that winter he and Mrs. Washington occupied Pew No. 41 in St. Peter's Church.

Richard and Thomas Penn were the benefactors of St. Peter's Church. Bishop White was its rector for fifty-seven years. He preached his first sermon after he was consecrated bishop from its pulpit, and his last sermon before his death from the same place. Dr. Benjamin Rush was confirmed there.

Three ministers to Great Britain, Joseph R. Ingersoll, George M. Dallas and John Welsh, were of her fold, and the first two are buried in her churchyard.

Of the nine rectors St. Peter's has had since the time there were bishops in America, five have been made bishops—White, De Lancey, Odenheimer, Davies and Nelson.

Among those who have served St. Peter's as vestrymen are to be found the honored names of Francis Hopkinson, James Biddle, Alexander Wilcocks, Edward Shippen, Richard Dale, William Meredith, William Bingham, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Horace Binney and Henry Reed.

In the churchyard that adjoins the Church are the graves of William Bingham, Robert Blackwell, Jacob Duché, Benjamin Chew, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Captain Conyngham, whose brilliant achievements in the British Channel during the Revolution are almost without a parallel; Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank; James Abercrombie; the noted actors, Lewis Hallam and John R. Scott; George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States; Alexander James Dallas, James Madison's Secretary of the Treasury; Stephen Decatur and his father of the same name, also a commander in the navy; the gallant William Shippen, who fell at Princeton; du Simitiere, the noted traveler and painter; Richard Peters, Judge of the United States District Court, and Charles Willson Peale. Here also lie buried many Indian chieftains who died in Philadelphia while it was the seat of the National Government.

The Diocesan Convention met in St. Peter's Church three times prior to 1830, and the General Convention of the Church sat there in 1821, 1823, 1826, 1835 and 1838. Six bishops have been consecrated in St. Peter's Church.

Among the prominent clergymen who have officiated at St. Peter's Church are to be found the names of Richard Peters,

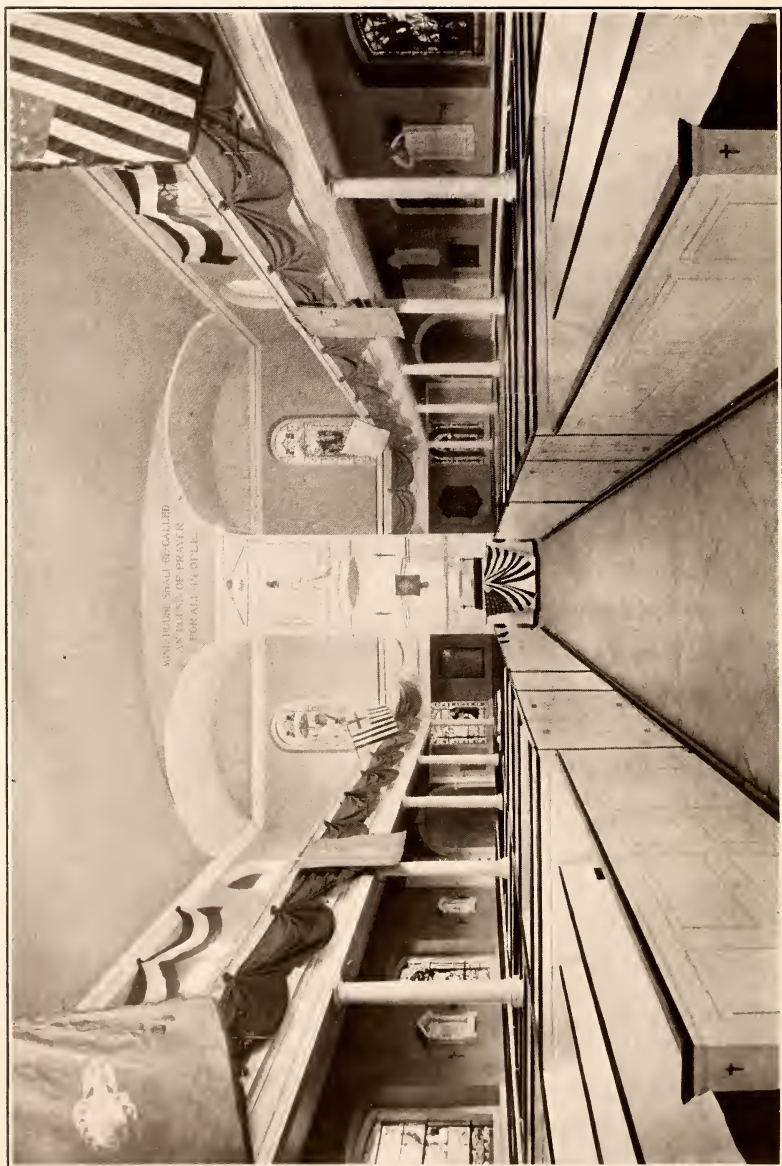
Jacob Duché, William White, Thomas Coombe, who afterwards become a Prebend of Canterbury Cathedral and Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle; James Milnor, who had been a member of Congress from Pennsylvania; Robert Blackwell, Jackson Kemper, who was afterwards made a bishop, and Dr. Muhlenberg, the author of "I would not live alway."

Annual Sermon

Preached in St. Peter's Church

Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia

December 20, 1908



ST. PETER'S P. E. CHURCH,
THIRD AND PINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 20, 1908.

(VIEW LOOKING TOWARD THE PULPIT.)

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia

BY THE

REV. NATHANIEL SEYMOUR THOMAS

RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, PHILADELPHIA

GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

"And He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me."—II Corinthians, xii Chapter, 9th Verse.

The thought St. Paul here intends to convey is this. The Apostle is thinking of the inadequacy of his personal equipment for his monumental work; the meanness of his own personal appearance; the poverty of his followers; and the strong opposition to his methods, in quarters where he hoped to find help. The thought is full of discouragement. But there comes to him, as over against this, the reflection that the work which he is doing is not his, but the Lord's; that it is not his strength which is to achieve the end, but the Lord's strength. And so he comforts himself and encourages his Corinthian brethren with the noble suggestion, that the less efficient the instrument, the greater the glory to the artificer; the less advantageous the circumstances under which the *servant* labors, the greater glory to the *master* who moulds them to his purposes.

This thought I bring to you as one brought to me upon the beautiful banner which is spread abroad to-day for the first time in this House of God. It is the Church Banner of the Society.

In its emblematic way it tells the story of Valley Forge. Its fabric of blue and gold furnishes the historic background of which Valley Forge is but an incident; for these Colonial colors, with fading buff transfigured into victorious gold, suggest the picture in the large, looking backward to Lexington and Concord, Magna Charta and beyond; and forward to Yorktown and the Constitution. Nay, the sweep is far more imposing still, for it depicts not only the struggles recorded in the story of liberty, but the purposes of God as they appear to the eye of faith.

The design upon the banner is very simple—a wreath of laurel, surrounding a golden star, and beneath the legend—

December 19, 1777.

June 19th, 1778.

But what significance of meaning! The laurel wreath is ever emblematic of glory, but here it is significant of a glory manifest in failure. The laurel leaf, of which this wreath is made, is not the leaf of any laurel born of the fancy of the designer. It is the replica of the native leaf peculiar to the hills of Valley Forge. And so the wreath of glory emblazoned on our banner, is not the crown of savage might or personal prowess, such as is wont to decorate the brows of those who lead the heaviest battalions; but the crown, which, like the crown of thorns, proclaims the triumph of patient suffering.

With this wreath and legend, the banner is complete; and yet, there has been added a star, whose rays fall equally upon every leaf of the crown, to lighten them, and to suggest, as it were, the source of power, whence comes the glory.

Earth has many sanctions, some good and some better, by which men achieve and do. Benevolence, philanthropy and friendship are noble names, and the good done under such sanctions is inestimable. But Jesus Christ has taught us "that whatever we do in word or deed, we are to do in His name." So the star of Bethlehem—the star of destiny—the star of empire in its westward sweep—the star ever emblematic of the guiding hand of God in the affairs of human life—appears in the centre of our banner, to proclaim the conviction of this Society, that the glory of Valley Forge is the glory of God.

The world never tires of doing honor to the man who has done heroic deeds, particularly if he has been a benefactor to his race. Even the judicious pages of such philosophers and critical historians as Thucydides among the ancients and Mommsen and Lecky among the moderns, disclose the instinctive tendency to worship the hero. The ordinary chronicler may therefore be forgiven if sympathetic with the feelings of the multitude, who toss their caps in air and shout aloud in honor of even a local leader, he lingers lovingly, and forgetful of all censure, over the names of those whom the world calls great.

But too often, as we pay our tribute to an illustrious memory, we are wont to magnify a human career as though it were a self-constituted power, derived from the blind forces of nature. How grandiloquent is that imposing phrase, the march of progress! Every child as he listens to these sounding words falling from the lips of eloquence, feels himself the better for them, for he is contributing his small share to the momentous procession. Thus Heinrich Heine worshipped the Emperor as he listened to Monsieur Le Grand tell of the wonders of his campaign to the accompaniment of his drum. How his childish imagination was fired as he "saw the march across the Simplon with the Emperor in front and the brave grenadiers climbing up behind, while the startled eagles screamed, and the glaciers thundered in the distance." "He saw, he heard the Battle of Jena, of Wagram, yes, of Austerlitz, with the bullets whistling over the smooth ice," and all because Monsieur Le Grand was drumming so hard upon his drum. In this his own tiny hands could help. At least, he could understand the drum. In some such way do we all become hero worshippers. We never fail to remember our own part in the great events, and the part of those who represent us—our councilors—our leaders. It fosters, at least, our national pride. But above and beneath all visible growth, the guiding hand of an omnipotent ruler, directs, in his eternal present, the events which we are so wont to attribute exclusively to our heroes. Far above and beyond the wisdom of statescraft, the valor of warfare, the insight of discovery, the wealth of nations, is the hand of Providence—the God of History.

With this thought in your mind, look over with me a few of the records of the past, and notice some of the events, which,

in their sequel, demark clearly the overrulings of Divine Providence in behalf of this nation and people.

One need not begin with the Crusades, but they represent the great turning point in European Civilization, and they afford a natural start. Crazy things they were, conceived in fanaticism and fear, and born of a theology expressing itself in the so-called system of merits. But, however born, this remained the stupendous fact, that time after time, army after army of the most virile blood of Europe swept across the continent, only to be wasted away by pestilence, famine and the sword. History seems to present no more mournful failure than that which depressed the hearts and consciences of men at the close of the Crusades. And yet out of the ashes of a dying order, like the Phoenix of old, came the Renaissance. The Crusades made possible a new and better order of things. They broke feudalism, and abolished serfdom; they substituted common law for wilful caprice, and tied East and West together with an hundred strands, which are now knit into the mighty fabric of our present Christian civilization.

I pray you, follow with me one of these threads from one of its antecedent causes to some of its divergent effects. Says George Burton Adams—"The strongest and most decisive of the immediate influences of the Crusades was that which they exerted upon commerce." In the middle of the thirteenth century, about fifty years after the Children's Crusade (that most momentous of fanatical follies), and thirty years before the fall of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, which may fittingly be taken to mark the end of the Crusades, two adventurous merchants, Nicholo and Maffio Polo, found their way to Bokhara, where Kublai Khan, grandson of the all conquering Genghis Khan, was holding court. This able and benevolent monarch, who had never before met European gentlemen, and who was charmed with their cultivated and polished manners, asked them on their return to Venice, to act as his messengers, and convey to the Pope his desire for one hundred missionary teachers to instruct his people in the Christian religion. When, after two years, Gregory X received the Khan's message, he could furnish but two Dominican friars, who, at the last moment, were seized with such dread that they refused to go.

The failure of Kublai's mission to the Pope led him to apply to the Grand Llama at Thibet, who responded so willingly and effectively, that Buddhism seized the chance which Christianity failed to grasp. Thus the great strategic opportunity to introduce Christianity into China was lost, and the advance of the Kingdom of God indefinitely postponed. So, at least, the Christian historian of the period would have certainly thought; but the Christian philosopher of to-day will ask himself the question: What would have been the effect of the introduction of Christianity into China, that reservoir of the nations, in the year 1275? Or, to put it differently, what would have been the type of Christianity introduced into China at that time, had Papal ambassadors instead of Buddhist missionaries gained the ear of the Grand Khan? No one who recalls the moral obliquity and the spiritual decadence of the period just emerging from the Dark Ages, can regret that its replica was not perpetuated over one-half of the inhabited globe. God was keeping watch over His own, when He reserved the Christianization of China, until a purer and better type of Christianity should, in the fulness of time, knock for entrance at the gates of the Celestial Empire.

In spite of their inability to induce the Dominicans to accompany them, the Polo's pushed on, and lost nothing in the good Khan's esteem by the failure of their mission. Commerce succeeded in effecting an entrance where Catholicism did not. Already had Venice, Pisa and Genoa acquired great wealth and reputation through furnishing supplies and munitions to the Crusaders. Now the wealth of the Indies began to flow into Europe, in exchange for the products of Western industry. Three main routes linked India with the Eastern Mediterranean: one through the Black Sea, and overland through China; one through the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates, reaching Mediterranean ports, such as Antioch and Beirut; and one through Egypt and the Red Sea. The vast quantity of goods which passed through these three routes enriched not only Genoa, Pisa and Venice, but the merchants of Portugal, Spain, Holland, Germany, Great Britain and Scandinavia. Then commerce received a rude shock. An effective blockade was thrown around the Eastern Mediterranean. In 1368, the Mings overthrew the Mongol Dynasty and

turned Mongolia into Chinese Tartary. The barriers, thrown down by the liberal policy of the Mongol sovereigns, were now put up again; and no more foreigners were allowed to set foot upon the sacred soil of the Flowery Kingdom. This closed the Northern route up to the borders of the Black Sea, and seriously crippled the commerce of Genoa. A still more serious blow to the Oriental commerce was struck by the Seljukian Turk, scotched for nearly two centuries by the Crusaders, but now appearing again as the Ottoman, with sharper fangs than before.

Thus the second route through Damascus and the Euphrates was cut off, to the commercial eclipse of Genoa and Pisa.

On the eve of the great discoveries of the fifteenth century, almost the only secure and profitable connection with India was through Egypt, where the Venetians were compelled to buy of the Arabs at monopoly prices, for the luxuries of India had now become the necessities of Europe.

To commerce, then, the degraded Turk was a paralyzing blight, as he has been to every civilization he has touched. No Christian, at least of the stagnant but Orthodox Greek Church, could have viewed the onward march of the Turk upon the Imperial City, with anything but dismay. To him, it was as though God had forsaken his own; and when Constantinople fell, and Mohammedan chants resounded through the arches of St. Sophia, he could see nothing but the Kingdom of Satan declaring itself. So it must have seemed to the pious Jew, as he saw the fair beauty of God's temple trodden under foot by the conqueror Nebuchadnezzar. And yet Isaiah, in the ecstasy of prophecy, speaks of the same Nebuchadnezzar as the servant of Jehovah, sent by him to accomplish his purposes. It needs no gift of prophetic insight for us to see in the Turk an instrument of God to fulfill his purposes.

With the closing of the Eastern Mediterranean to commerce, a new route to the Indies became necessary, and necessity became the mother of discovery. It required no little daring for mariners to sail into unknown seas, peopled with all sorts of imaginary terrors, but the pressure of commercial necessity goaded them to the attempt. Six years before the epoch-making voyage of Columbus, Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of

Good Hope, and in 1498, Vasco da Gama reached India. When, on his return, it was reported that the Portuguese were able to buy in India several times cheaper than the Venetians in Egypt, the prices of goods in Venice fell more than 50 per cent. Before, however, Vasco da Gama had made his famous voyage, the repeated efforts to round the Cape had made it plain that the distance to India by that route was probably much greater than the distance which would be traversed if the course were set due West. This, and no new theory in reference to the rotundity of the earth, was the occasion of the first venture of Columbus. But the circumstances and the outcome make it plain to the Christian philosopher that the Christian God, and not the Pagan Fortuna, was keeping watch over His own.

Had it not been for the setbacks, postponements and promises unfulfilled; had it not been for the very delays, which caused Columbus so many heartburnings at Genoa, Lisbon and Madrid, he would have missed the trade winds, which eventually wafted him along so gently on his way. Had it not been for his absurd interpretation of that singular passage in the Book of Tobit, whereby he greatly erred in his underestimate of the circumference of the earth, Columbus could not, in the first instance, have procured the men and means to further his enterprise. Moreover, had Columbus not have been ignorant of some of the elements of nautical science, such as the trend and speed of the ocean currents, he could not have averted a mutiny among his seamen. Had his course not been to the Southward, or had he landed along the coast at almost any point but where he did, he would have seen no golden ornaments dangling from the ears of feathered chieftains, and the destiny of the Empire might have had a different history.

Why was it that Spain, rather than Genoa, or Pisa, or Portugal, or Holland, or Great Britain, or France, became the patron of this momentous voyage? Why was it that imperious Spain, proud of her championship of religious intolerance, inured to the horrors of the inquisition, frenzied in her determination to stamp out every trace of religious freedom, wherever it was to be found, was *seemingly* given the means to fulfill her designs? And why was it, that the land destined by God to be

the champion of those very principles, which Spain sought so strenuously to exterminate, should have been the storehouse to furnish the money for the struggle. Mark well the sequence. The wealth of Mexico and Peru was poured into the coffers of Philip the Second in constant streams. John Fiske has estimated that the Spanish galleons, which were fortunate enough to escape the perils of the sea, and the still greater perils of plundering buccaneers, conveyed to the Spanish treasury gold bullion to the stupendous amount of \$6,000,000,000, or more than six times the subsidy which, in 1870, the French Government was forced to pay Germany, to compensate her for the expenses of the war. And with what result? This enormous sum, the equal of which was never placed into a national treasury from without, either before or since, was used by Philip for the extermination of religious liberty.

Ruler of the Empire at the highest period of its grandeur; served by captains whose names are equivalent to the highest efficiency, under the leadership of the terrible Duke of Alva; sustained by an army with the reputation of being invincible, and reinforced by this immense treasure poured into his lap, as it were, by the favor of Deity; Philip's success seemed assured. With his armies he overran the Protestant Netherlands and laid siege to its cities. Haarlem was seized and sacked, but Leyden, though seized, was saved by opening the dykes to the sea and letting in the relief ships. It seemed as though even this costly experiment would miscarry, but the winds were propitious, and they rose and blew strongly from the North, so that the waves were driven heavily upon the shore, and up through the broken dykes, thus carrying the stranded ships into the canals of the city. Mindful of the source from whom all good things do come, the whole populace proceeded to the cathedral, and gave thanks to Him who commands the winds and the waves. For thirty-seven years the war was waged, but in spite of the assassination of the heroic leader, William of Orange; in spite of the wealth and power of the attack and the poverty and the impotence of the defense; Philip signally failed to overthrow the Protestant faith in the Netherlands.

While this struggle was in progress, preparations were on foot to invade England. The story of the "Invincible Armada" is too familiar for embellishment. For years it had been in preparation. There were 130 ships carrying 3000 guns, 20,000 troops and 300 friars and inquisitors, all blessed with the Papal benediction. To oppose such an Armada, England had but an extemporized fleet, badly equipped and inadequately manned. I need not dwell upon the story of the conflict; how Drake, with his humble ships, out-sailed and out-manœuvred the enemy, or how the storm, which first drove the major part of the Armada upon the rocks, scattered the remainder, and, dissipated at once all fear of invasion and the tyranny of a remorseless inquisition. However much God may have used the services of men to the accomplishment of His purposes, the British Queen, on the medal she had struck off commemorative of the victory, engraved thereon these words—"God blew with His winds, and they were scattered."

In the overthrow of the Spanish Armada, many great factors in the development of the cause of political independence and religious liberty were determined; but none was more important than that this country, freed from the tyranny and paralyzing influences of Papal domination, was privileged to develop its own life without fear of systematic persecution.

Years passed, and the most conspicuous personage in the affairs of Europe was no longer Philip II. of Spain, but Louis XIV. of France. Both represented the supreme type of absolute monarchy. Philip was the embodiment of religious fanaticism; Louis was the embodiment of political domination. Enriched by the furs of the North, as Philip had been by the gold of the South, America was worth Louis' consideration. His dominion in America extended from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. His *coureurs du bois* were pushing across the State of New York and down the Ohio, and the permanence of the English colonies was threatened. Thus a fundamental issue was at stake, viz., whether the colonists of England or the adventurers of France were to determine the religion and government for the American continent.

We have been taught to look with pride at the splendid valor and the knightly bearing of the representatives of these two conflicting policies, as they fought and bled on the Plains of Abraham, and to see the result in the success of the English arms. But there was a determining factor which we are wont to forget. In 1620, the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, on the bleak coast of Massachusetts; a most singular coast on which to land, and on which to undertake a settlement. They had not intended to make their landing at any such spot. When they left Fair Haven, they expected to immigrate to the Jersey Coast hard by the Virginia colonists, but a contrary wind blew them northward. Had not God blown again with His wind, as He did at the Red Sea, the Siege of Leyden and the sea fight in the channel, there would have been no Puritan musket to restrain the French from overrunning New England, and making the Hudson what they had made of the St. Lawrence, another avenue of advance.

No one can estimate what would have been the result, not only for America, but for the world, had forces so nearly balanced in the early years of the eighteenth century, been thus reversed by the direction of a wind a century before. But we may be certain that had the Latin rather than the Anglo-Saxon race determined our life and our destiny, America's service to freedom would have been forfeited! Thus

"God is working His purpose out as year succeeds to year,
God is working His purpose out, and the time is drawing near.

Nearer and nearer draws the time, the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God,
As the waters cover the sea."

It was not by chance that a new spirit in state was struggling for expression, just prior to the time when Columbus made his memorable discovery. It was not by chance that the word of God was unchained just at the time when the shackles of religious and political despotism were most galling. It was not by chance that the men of the Anglo-Saxon race, nurtured in the customs of a common law, trained to the practice of popular government, regenerated by the preaching and example of the German monk,

consecrated to the cause of political and religious freedom and enlightened by familiarity with the Christian Bible to think and do for themselves, should be brought, some by choice and some by necessity, to this land of unlimited opportunity. It was God's doing, and none can doubt that what He had so wonderfully created, He as wonderfully preserved.

One sees repeated instances of His watchful care in every critical period of our history. Why was it that the barefooted soldiers of Valley Forge were willing to stain the frozen ground with their blood, when within a few cannon shots was warmth and comfort? Was it for a phantom, a picture of the mind, a vain product of the imagination that government by the people and for the people, was an ideal worth dying for? Not at all. For 150 years the theory of representative government had been tested and its value determined. The men of Valley Forge were fighting, not for an experiment, but for a well-established practice. Had the call to the Revolution been sounded with representative government merely an experiment, there would have been few to respond. And how did it happen that it was not only an experiment? In 1625, James I. was preparing a Constitution for the Virginias, whereby representative government, only then in its initial stage, was to be abandoned, and an imperial policy substituted. The Constitution had been fashioned. It needed but the finishing touches and the attachment of the official seal to put it into effect, when a sudden illness seized the king and he died. Had he lived and the experimental training of 150 years in representative government never have been put into practical operation; passion for liberty, universally manifest in 1776, never would have stood the strain of Valley Forge.

Thus weakness and error and failure so fittingly symbolized by Valley Forge, each in turn contributed under the guidance of God to bring about the creation and preservation of our national life. The instruments were men, few in number, poor of purse and in the munitions of war; and weak, as poverty is always weak. They were, however, strong in faith and in the conviction that when "God arose, His enemies would be scattered." Like the apostle Paul, they gloried in God's strength. Would that we were animated by the same spirit and gloried in

the same strength. The danger of to-day, both to our nation and people, is that we glory in the strength which we feel to be our own. We attribute to ourselves and our forbears our phenomenal successes. We are proud of our wealth and our resources and our place among the nations; instead of being thankful for our unprecedented opportunities and the monumental wealth which has been given us. Given us—not earned. And for what end? Think you God has ceased to care for the accomplishment of His purposes? Think you that His measure of value has been changed, and that “things,” and not “the Kingdom of God and His righteousness,” are His concern? Think you that the souls of men, for whom He sent His Son to suffer and die, are of less importance than formerly; or think you that He who said “What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul” will continue to exalt us and to use us for His glory if we place our affections on things of the earth, and glory in our riches? History has ever verified the truth of the revelation, “that God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble.” O! think of our privilege and our boundless opportunity to co-operate with God in His work of evangelizing the world. India and China, Arabia and Africa, representing two-thirds of the inhabited globe, have been reserved to heathenism for some purpose. It may be that the lessons learned by us should be taught by us to them. It may be that the type of civilization, born of religious endeavor and developed by a people believing that God was working His purpose out, in and through them, is the type ultimately to prevail in the Orient, when we are fit to bestow it.

God alone knows. But I do not hesitate to say that I believe it. Yet how many a mighty instrument has God discarded when it ceased to fulfill His purpose. May we not be so discarded! Nor shall we be, if distrustful of our strength, and taking warning of its misuse, we “glory in our infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon us.”

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution," a Corporation organized under the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1874,

1105

